





# Italy Starts Hunting For Peerless Leader - Tenure Uncertain

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

ROME — As he began casting around on Friday for a new government to guide Italy to its uncharted future, President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro found himself seeking particular credentials. Wanted, an ad might read: people of caliber to oversee national restoration project, clear personal habits essential, tenure uncertain.

The successful candidate, in this case, will take over a land midway between the discrediting of its political old guard and under pressure from its people to formulate new political ways after decades of corruption and misuse.

And the winner will have to work with politicians divided between those who see change as life-threatening and those who sense in it their call to greatness.

The search centers on the quest for a prime minister to take over from Giuliano Amato, who finally resigned Thursday after nine crisis-ridden months in office and three days after a referendum endorsed proposals for a change.

The job, though, does not offer long-term prospects: the successful candidate will be charged principally with overseeing the enactment of legislation leading to new elections, possibly as early as the autumn, possibly as late as next spring.

"The longer it takes to have a new electoral law, the more parliament risks a further, progressive delegitimation," said Giuliano Urbani, an author and professor of political sciences at Milan's Bocconi University. "That is why it is really urgent to enact new electoral laws for both the upper and lower houses of Parliament and have elections, maybe in October."

Neither is the job risk-free. Both of the parties that benefited most from the referendum — the insurgent Northern League of Umberto Bossi and the former Communist Democratic Party of the Left, led by Achille Occhetto — are reluctant to get too closely involved in a transitional regime with roots in the old order while they cast themselves as champions of the new.

As things stood Friday, two of the front-runners for the job were Giorgio Napolitano, speaker of the lower house, and Giovanni Spadolini, speaker of the Senate. At stake for them is the prize of running what Italians call an "institutional government" meaning a provisional regime run by the speaker of either house with Parliament's support — a constitutional notion devised for difficult times.

As Mr. Scalfaro surveys the field, however, no single candidate is obviously equipped for the job.

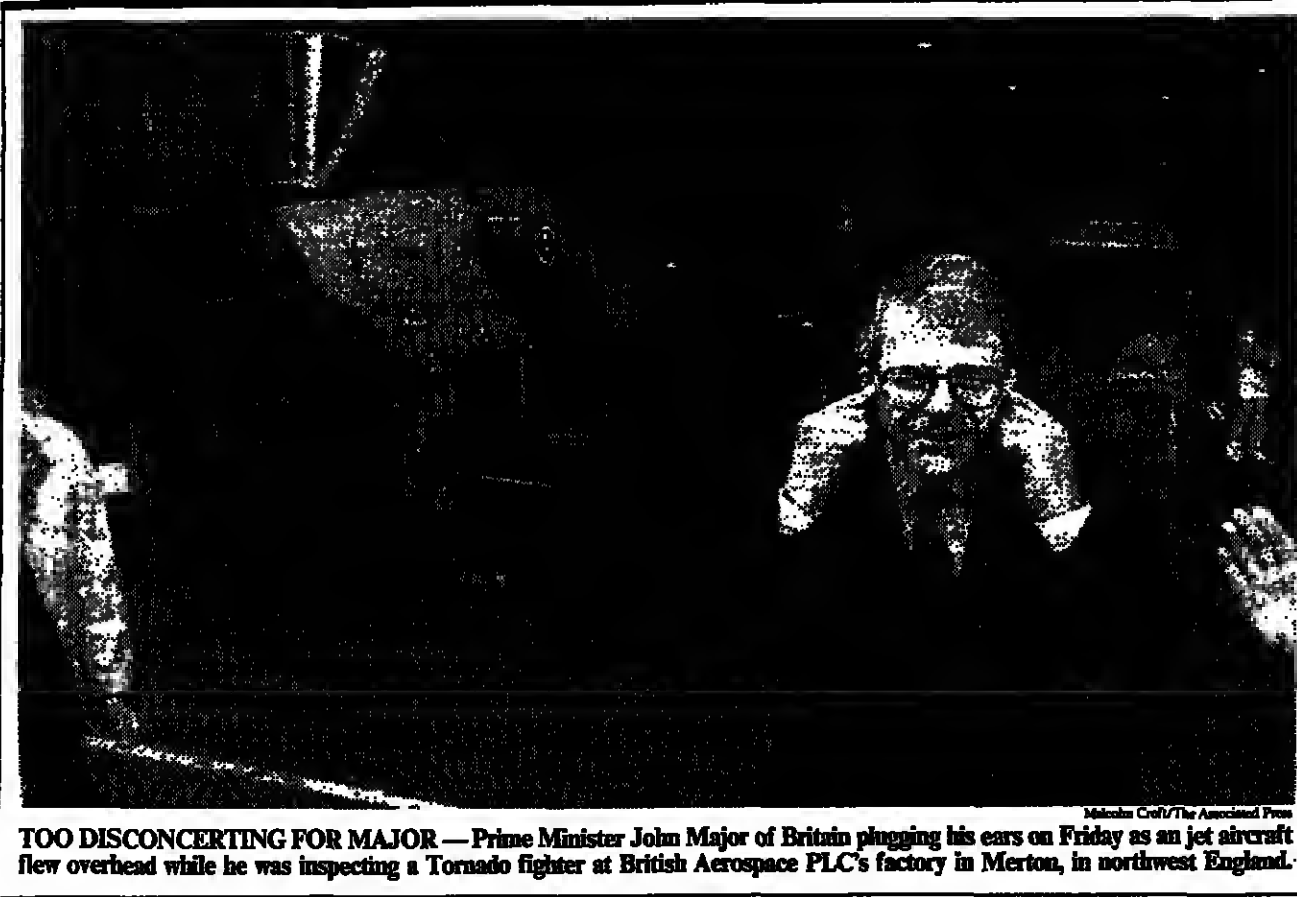
Mr. Napolitano, for instance, is a former Communist and draws fire from some in the divided Christian Democracy, similarly beset by Communists and Christian Democrats spent the Cold War reviling each other in public.

Mr. Spadolini, from the small

Republican Party, is a former prime minister, and may therefore be considered too emblematic of the past. Other candidates include Mr. Amato himself, even though, having just left office, he is identified with the very order that Italians just repudiated.

Then there is Mario Segni, the maverick Christian Democrat who split his party and then left it last month, declaring it had opened "the doors of the republic to the Mafia." He was the main driving force behind the April 18-19 referendum, and thus for him the 82.7 percent vote in favor of political change amounted to a personal endorsement.

"If they call me, I could not say no," he said. "It would be an irresponsible gesture to hold back. But I don't consider myself a candidate." At 53, Mr. Segni is younger than Italy's departing rulers and, some Italians believe, has yet to prove himself as a personality of durable standing.



TOO DISCONCERTING FOR MAJOR — Prime Minister John Major of Britain plugging his ears on Friday as an jet aircraft flew overhead while he was inspecting a Tornado fighter at British Aerospace PLC's factory in Merton, in northwest England.

# U.S. Holocaust Museum Reopens German Wounds

By Rick Atkinson  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — The dedication of the U.S. Holocaust Museum drew only a muted reaction from official Germany on Friday, but the event has touched off another round of debate in the German press over whether the country has adequately faced its past.

Spokesmen for the Foreign Ministry and chancellor's office in Bonn declared themselves satisfied with the ceremonies in Washington on Thursday night, despite the omission by President Bill Clinton of any reference to postwar Germany's adherence to peaceful democratic values.

"The overriding impression is that the museum project is very impressive," said Hans Schumacher, spokesman for Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, who led Bonn's delegation to the ceremony. "The meaning of the Holocaust has been burned into the memory of people without directing them against Germany."

Sensitive to criticism that neither the German head of state, President Richard von Weizsäcker, nor the head of government, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, attended the ded-

ication, a senior chancellery official noted that Mr. Kohl had visited the museum privately during a trip to Washington in March and that Mr. Weizsäcker would do so next month.

Bonn has accepted that the museum will not, contrary to the desire of many Germans, provide an auxiliary exhibit on the achievements of postwar Germany to counterbalance the horrific portrait of National Socialism from 1933 to 1945.

"We had concerns that a person visiting a museum which reflects only the Nazi times could raise the question of why the United States is in an alliance with such a country," the chancellery official said. "We respect the decision that was made to build the museum as it was built. But this does not mean that we wouldn't have liked to see it done a little differently."

In one of the few public comments by German officials on the museum, Mr. Kohl said, "We are filled with shame when we consider what a terrible thing happened to the Jewish people in the name of Germany."

He added, "I think we have done our share, at those concentration camps which

were in Germany, to honor the dead with appropriate dignity."

Some commentators, however, appeared less certain. As often happens when events abroad provoke German contemplation of the Third Reich, the new museum has stirred self-reproach, debate and resentment.

A common theme in newspaper articles and television commentary has been the question of whether such a museum should exist on German soil. As Mr. Kohl noted, former death camps such as Bergen-Belsen and Dachau have been preserved as memorials, and other tributes to the victims of the Nazis have been erected.

But there is no central, national repository, an observation made at the end of a report from Washington on Thursday night on the ARD public television network. "Remembrance of the Holocaust in the U.S.A.," the anchorwoman Sabine Christiansen noted. "Mind you, not in Germany, not in a German museum of this kind."

Among other comments was an editorial on Friday in the Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which said, "It's a cause for bitter reflection that a museum for the remem-

brance of this singularly monstrous time was erected in America and not in Germany."

Others have taken umbrage at again being dragged back into the past. An article in the weekly magazine Der Spiegel, titled "The Holocaust Business," notes that "the Americans have three historical corpses in the collar: the murder of the Indians, the treatment of blacks, and the Vietnam War."

Stern magazine dismissed the recently opened Museum of Tolerance in Los Angeles as more closely resembling Disney World "than a serious discussion of the subject."

"Holocaust Industry" Seen

A rightist member of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats on Friday criticized the new Holocaust museum in the United States as giving a distorted view of Germany, Reuters reported from Bonn.

The legislator, Heinrich Lummer, accused U.S. Jews of fostering a "Holocaust industry" with projects like the new museum.

"It becomes unbearable when the memory of the Holocaust is commercialized," he said. "Unfortunately this development is under way in the United States. More and more observers already talk about the creation of a Holocaust industry."

# Should Talks Go On? Palestinians in Discord

By Joel Greenberg  
New York Times Service

BETHLEHEM, Israel-Occupied West Bank — Trudging back from an army checkpoint that had blocked his way to Jerusalem, Khaled Tarayra said Palestinian leaders had no mandate from the people when they agreed this week to return to the Middle East peace talks.

"This was not a decision for the Palestinian delegation to make, but for the Palestinian people, who are suffering under this siege," he said,

referring to an Israeli-imposed closing of the occupied territories that prevents 1.8 million Palestinians from entering Israel and East Jerusalem.

More than 100,000 Arab workers have been unable to reach their jobs in Israel since the West Bank and Gaza Strip were sealed off more than three weeks ago.

For Mr. Tarayra and others who were stopped at the roadblock, the closing and the continued exile of nearly 400 Palestinians deported by Israel to Lebanon in December

are huge obstacles to a resumption of the talks.

Palestinian delegates broke off the talks when the Islamic militants were expelled, saying the negotiations could only continue after the deportees were returned.

Some delegates have reportedly received threats in recent days. So when the Palestine Liberation Organization agreed to resume the negotiations, its mainstream faction, El Fatah, issued a stern warning against attacks on the negotiators.

Despite these ominous rum-

# Japanese Police In Cambodia to Remain Unarmed

By Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese civilian police serving in UN peacekeeping operations in Cambodia will remain unarmed despite increasing violence, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

"We have been studying very carefully how our personnel can get safe," a ministry spokesman said, adding, "The decision has been made that they are not armed."

Japan made the decision after consultations with the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, he said.

More than 70 Japanese policemen are in Cambodia to guard election monitors and advise the local police.

In the past month eight UN personnel, including a volunteer from Japan, have been killed by suspected Khmer Rouge guerrillas. The Khmer Rouge has vowed to disrupt the UN-sponsored elections scheduled for next month.

"The UN moved in after Cambodia's four warring parties signed a peace pact in October 1991 to end 13 years of civil war. Only the Khmer Rouge has failed to abide by the terms of the pact, including a vow to disarm."

# WORLD BRIEFS

## China Warns U.S. on Trade Status

BEIJING (Bloomberg) — China would retaliate if the United States attached conditions on China's most-favored-nation trade status, a senior Chinese trade official said Friday.

Legislation has been reintroduced in the U.S. Senate that would demand China make "significant progress" in human rights, free trade, and other areas to gain renewal of its favored trade status in June 1994. "Of course we shall refuse to accept any MFN status with conditions attached," said an official of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

## TB Is Declared a Global Emergency

LONDON (Reuters) — The World Health Organization declared tuberculosis a global emergency on Friday, saying the disease would claim more than 30 million lives in the next decade unless immediate action was taken.

"Tuberculosis today is humanity's greatest killer and it is out of control in many parts of the world," said Arati Kochi, manager of WHO's tuberculosis program, in announcing a plan to fight what has been called the forgotten epidemic. "The disease is preventable and treatable, but has been grossly neglected and no country is immune to it."

Tuberculosis is spreading worldwide because of the emergence of drug-resistant strains, changing research priorities and an inability of AIDS patients to fight the illness.

## Cancer Rise Traced to Chernobyl

GENEVA (Reuters) — The Chernobyl nuclear accident caused cases of thyroid cancer among children in Belarus to increase more than 20-fold, the World Health Organization said Friday.

But, in a statement marking the seventh anniversary next Monday of the world's worst nuclear accident, the UN agency said the number of cases of radiation-triggered leukemia in Belarus, Ukraine or Russia had not so far risen.

Nearly 5 million people live in areas of the three republics most heavily contaminated by radiation after the 1986 fire at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, WHO said. Dr. Nikolai Nagelkov, WHO assistant director-general, said it would be several decades before the full effects would be known.

## Demirel to Seek Turkish Presidency

ANKARA (Reuters) — Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel entered the race to succeed Turgut Ozal as president Friday as the candidate of the True Path Party.

Mr. Demirel, 68, has headed a coalition government with the Social Democrat Populist Party since November 1991, his seventh time as head of government in three decades in politics.

Turkish newspapers have indicated that Mr. Demirel is a favorite to replace Mr. Ozal, who collapsed and died April 17.

## Correction

The economics minister of Germany was incorrectly identified in Friday's edition of the International Herald Tribune. He is Günter Rezerod.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Portugal will impose tougher penalties for traffic offenses in an effort to reduce its accident rate. The government said fines would be increased and legislation introduced to allow the suspension or withdrawal of driver's licenses. About 2,500 people die on the roads in Portugal annually. (Reuters)

Air-India flight engineers ended a strike Friday after the government agreed to some of its demands, the Civil Aviation Ministry said in New Delhi. The stoppage, which began Feb. 27, had paralyzed 80 percent of the state-owned carrier's overseas services after the 70 flight engineers demanded benefits equal to those given to pilots. No details of the settlement were given. (Reuters)

Japan's lower house has approved a bill designating June 9 a national holiday to celebrate the wedding of Crown Prince Naruhito and Masako Owada, a former career diplomat. The June holiday will occur only this year. (AP)

# Old Form of Democracy Faces a New Swiss Test

By Robert L. Kroon  
International Herald Tribune

HUNDWIL, Switzerland — In a spring ritual dating from the Middle Ages, thousands of citizens of the half-canton of Appenzel Auser-Rhoden will congregate in the village square here Sunday for the election of new cantonal administrators and judges by a public show of hands.

But the main issue before this year's Landsgemeinde, or open-air parliament, is a proposal to abolish this original form of "direct democracy," which some contend has become unwieldy and "less authentic" since the half-canton's women were enfranchised in 1990.

The all-male electorate grudgingly accepted that novelty with the proviso that the open-air legislature could vote itself out of existence in 1995 if things did not work out.

The outgoing cantonal administrator, Hans Hösener, and his proposed successor, Hansruedi Hohl, are both confident the Landsgemeinde is here to stay.

The canton's administrative council also voted, 43 to 11, to maintain the open-air legislature. But a nonparty coalition of male chauvinists and modernists contends the secret ballot box system is far more democratic than an open-air congress of 4,000 to 7,000 eligible voters, depending on the weather, which at best constitutes only 15 percent of the electorate.

Critics also point out that in Appenzel Auser-Rhoden, the ballot box is already mandatory for voting on such national issues as Switzerland's proposed association with the European Community, which the people in the half-canton resoundingly rejected in December in a 79 percent turnout.

But old habits die hard in the farmland of this Swiss heartland, where suffragettes not long ago were ridiculed as unfit to raise children or run households. To cattails from Swiss speculators from other cantons, one male speaker at a 1989 Landsgemeinde said mothers here had long enjoyed the "nobility of rights, to raise their children in the faith."

"We don't want our women to rush home from a government job at noon, with barely enough time to prepare the soup."

Appenzel Auser-Rhoden is only 70 kilometers (45 miles) from metropolitan Zurich, but it remains a relic of the past. Pollution, traffic jams, drugs and atheism are somehow kept outside the half-canton's confines. Until 1990 it was also Europe's last holdout against the vote for women. That distinction is now part of history.

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# F-4 Crash in Canada Kills 2

The Associated Press

GOOSE BAY, Newfoundland — A German military F-4 Phantom fighter jet crashed on a runway at the Canadian Forces base at Goose Bay and exploded on impact Thursday, killing the two crew members aboard.

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## ★ POLITICAL VOICES ★

### Bush Service Group Thrives Under Clinton

WASHINGTON — President George Bush's beloved points of light did not all go out when he did.

In fact, the nonpartisan Point's of Light Foundation, which embodied Mr. Bush's national service campaign, has expanded and is developing a working relationship with the Clinton administration. "The foundation continues to grow and flourish," said Barbara Lohman, vice president of communications for the organization.

The foundation's work has become part of President Bill Clinton's own national service initiative. Mr. Clinton gave the group a lift earlier this month when he proposed in his 1994 budget to continue federal financing for the organization at \$5 million, the same level as in the current fiscal year.

"We have worked closely with them," Eli Segal, director of the White House Office of National Service, said of the foundation. Mr. Segal noted that a staff member from the foundation was recently assigned to assist his office in carrying out Mr. Clinton's summer service program.

This program will send people 17 to 25 years old into communities around the country to work with youths who are socially and economically disadvantaged. (NTT)

### A Clinton Letter for Gay Rights Marchers

WASHINGTON — President Clinton will address homosexual rights marchers on Sunday in a letter.

The letter, which has yet to be drafted, will be read to the crowd by Representative Nancy Pelosi, Democrat of California, said the White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers.

March organizers predict that more than one million people would join the demonstration, urging action on a range of male and female homosexual issues, including legal protection against discrimination and an end to the military's ban on homosexuals.

Although organizers insist that politicians friendly to the homosexual cause have not intentionally headed out of town for the weekend, the list of those scheduled to take part in the march and rally is rather short. In addition to Representative Pelosi, it includes the mayors of New York and Washington, Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, and Congress's two openly gay members, the Massachusetts Democrats Barney Frank and Gerry Studds.

The president will be out of town for the weekend, Ms. Myers denied that he was leaving Washington to avoid addressing the marchers in person. (AP, LAT)

### Baird is Named to Intelligence Panel

WASHINGTON — President Clinton has named Zoë Baird to an intelligence advisory board because "she's competent and qualified," even though she has no experience on intelligence matters, the White House said Friday.

Ms. Baird, a corporate lawyer, will serve on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, a 12-member panel headed by retired Admiral William J. Crowe, the White House said. The advisory panel meets every two months to assess the quality and accuracy of U.S. intelligence collection and analysis.

The position does not require Senate confirmation.

Ms. Baird, general counsel at Aetna Life & Casualty Co. in Hartford, Connecticut, withdrew as Mr. Clinton's attorney general-designate in January in a controversy over her hiring of undocumented immigrants as household workers. (AP)

### Quote/Unquote

President Clinton: "I basically feel very good as to what has happened in the first 100 days with regard to Congress." (AP)

## Virginia Faculty Rejects Ban On Extracurricular Romance

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia — The University of Virginia faculty has rejected a proposal that would have banned romance between professors and undergraduates, and instead voted to ban relationships only between professors and the students they supervise.

The proposed ban, which must be approved by the university president, would forbid professors and graduate teaching assistants from amorous or sexual relationships or overtures involving students whom they teach, coach, evaluate or to whom they allocate money.

The measure, which was adopted Thursday on a vote of 31 to 4, was similar to rules approved at several other universities in recent years.

Sarah Alexander, a junior from Reston, Virginia, who is majoring in women's studies, said 55 students had come to her in the last few weeks with what she called horror stories about overtures by faculty members.

"This was a few professors doing a lot of damage," she said. "Now students won't have to wonder if a professor is more interested in their intellects than their bodies."

Ann J. Lane, the university's director of women's studies, had worked for more stringent rules, but said after the vote that she was satisfied with the compromise. "I feel this debate has raised the consciousness of the faculty and the students and the nation."

Many professors said the original proposal, which may have been the nation's strictest code barring sexual relations between professors and students of either sex, went too far.

## Away From Politics

- Three young men convicted in the sexual assault of a mentally retarded girl were sentenced Friday in Newark, New Jersey, to up to 15 years in a youth correctional facility. Citing the defendants' youth and the likelihood that they could be rehabilitated, the judge showed leniency in directing that the sentences be served in juvenile detention although the men were convicted as adults.
- Two men have been arraigned in Miami on charges of killing a German tourist who was robbed, beaten and run over on April 2. The slaying of Barbara Mellor Jensen, the seventh of a foreign tourist in Florida since October, set off a controversy over the safety of travel in the state. Not-guilty pleas were entered for the suspects, 23 and 18, who face one count each of first-degree murder and robbery.
- A fire swept through a row house in Baltimore, killing five girls, aged 2 to 6, before spreading to three other homes. The girls' mother and four other children escaped the blaze, which the authorities said began when the family tried to light the furnace on a chilly morning.
- U.S. doctors performed 349,000 unnecessary Cesarean sections in 1991 at a cost of more than \$1 billion, the government says. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said the United States had 23.5 Cesareans for every 100 births, unchanged from 1990.
- A man who allegedly ordered his pit-bull terrier to attack his wife was indicted on a murder charge in a Cleveland case investigated by a homicide detective and an animal expert. Jeffrey Mann, 36, is charged with ordering the 70-pound dog to attack Angela Kaplan after they argued. He said the attack, in which his common-law wife suffered more than 100 wounds, was unprovoked.
- Two Mississippi police officers who put two Indian men in the trunk of their squad car to deliver them to the hospital have been suspended from the city police force. An Indian leader, Clyde Bellecourt, said the incident involving the pair, who apparently were drunk, was symptomatic of a "John Wayne frontier mentality about Indian people" within the police department.
- Investigators at a Lucasville, Ohio, prison found the bodies of two more inmates as they began to piece together what happened in a cell murder held for 11 days by rebellious maximum-security prisoners. Lawmakers ordered investigations into the siege, which left nine inmates and one guard dead.
- A German hiker missing on the North Carolina side of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park has been found after three days. Michael Tuzynski, 24, of Hannover, was able to hike out with rangers after being given warm clothing, food and water, a park spokesman said.
- The Nuclear Regulatory Commission said it had begun analyzing precautions to protect reactors against a truck-bomb attack like the one at the World Trade Center almost two months ago. But commission members said they were concerned that the cost would be very high at some plants.
- The extradition convictions of a former member of the House of Representatives and his wife were reversed by a U.S. appeals court in New York. It was the second time the convictions of Robert Garcia and his wife, Jane Lee, had been overturned. Mr. Garcia was first convicted in 1989 of four counts of extortion for allegedly receiving bribes in exchange of funneling military contracts to the New York-based Wedtech Corp. He served 104 days in prison before that conviction was reversed on appeal. (AP, NTT)

## President Admits He 'Misgauged' Opposition

By Jerry Knight

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton brushed aside suggestions Friday that the demise of his economic stimulus plan was a major political setback, but acknowledged that he had "misgauged" Republican opposition to the bill.

"We're moving in the right direction," Mr. Clinton said at a White House news conference. He said he regretted that the \$16.3 billion stimulus package had not passed, but noted that passage of his budget framework had driven down interest rates and would send "tens of billions of dollars coursing throughout this economy in ways that are very, very good for the country."

Senate leaders this week abandoned efforts to enact Mr. Clinton's stimulus bill after failing to crack a Republican filibuster. The House voted, 301 to 114, on Thursday to give final congressional approval to a \$4 billion extension of unemployment benefits, the only remnant of the package that survived the filibuster.

He said he hoped he could "learn something" from the defeat of the stimulus plan. "I've just been here 90 days. It takes time to change things."

Mr. Clinton said he had misjudged Republican opposition to the stimulus bill because many of those who fought his plan had backed a similar initiative from President Ronald Reagan in the early 1980s.

But he played down the overall significance of the defeat, saying: "I'd like to put it in a larger context and remind you that in this 100 days, we have already fundamentally changed the direction of American government."

"We have abandoned trickle-down economics, we have abandoned the policies that brought the debt of this country from \$1 trillion to \$4 trillion in only a decade."

### Democrat Vow Fight

Steven Mufson and Eric Pianin of The Washington Post reported earlier.

The White House and Democratic leaders vowed another attempt at passing jobs initiatives, perhaps by resubmitting fragments, such as summer jobs and child immunizations, from the \$16.3 billion package that was blocked by Republicans.

"We will continue to fight to allow the American people to get what they asked for in 1992," the House Democratic leader, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, told his Democratic colleagues. "Be ready to come back here in a few weeks and vote on some version of this program. We've got to give jobs to the American people."

The Office of Management and Budget director, Leon E. Panetta, said a new measure could be submitted in as little as two weeks. "It depends on consultations with the House and Senate," he said, "but it has to be sooner rather than later if you want to produce summer jobs."

Mr. Panetta said Mr. Clinton was determined to try again.

Administration officials were considering other measures, such as national service or campaign finance reform, that they might try to introduce before the end of Mr. Clinton's first 100 days in office to restore a sense of momentum.

But these developments were overshadowed by worries about whether the larger 1993 budget package would start to unravel. The economy was the most important issue in the campaign, and Mr. Clinton's economic package — with tax increases, military cuts, new spending initiatives and deficit reduction — remains the main issue on his agenda.

## Lack of Clinton Appointees Is Beginning to Hurt

By Jerry Knight

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At the headquarters of the Office of Thrift Supervision, officials are making decisions about shutting sick savings and loan companies that could cost the taxpayers billions of dollars — but not one of the officials was appointed by President Bill Clinton.

At the Securities and Exchange Commission, four commissioners named by President George Bush decided this month to reduce government controls over the sales of mutual funds and are moving forward with other policy initiatives.

At the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, where two of the five seats are vacant, two Bush appointees cast votes last week that exempted from federal oversight the \$5-trillion-a-year market in exotic financial transactions known as energy derivative contracts.

Six months after the election and going on 100 days after Mr. Clinton was sworn in, Mr. Bush's people still mind the store at most of the federal agencies that oversee the nation's financial system.

Congressional Democrats are frustrated because they have been waiting 12 years to get control of these agencies, and the Republicans are still calling the shots. "It's to

the point of embarrassment," said the top aide to a powerful congressional Democrat.

At the SEC, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., the only Clinton appointees are temporary liaisons who take notes while the Republican holdovers and professional bureaucrats make policy. At the Office of Thrift Supervision and the National Credit Union Administration, there is not even a liaison.

The president has the power to fill 55 top jobs in the financial regulatory agencies, but only six appointments have been sent to the Senate Banking Committee for confirmation hearings.

Only the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the agency that regulates federally chartered banks, and the Pension Benefits Guaranty Corp., are operating under the leadership of a chief appointed by Mr. Clinton and confirmed by the Senate.

Across the government, about 800 of the 3,300 presidential appointments have been made, the White House communications director, George Stephanopoulos, reported last week. He acknowledged that the process had been slowed by a commitment to appoint a government that "looks like America" and by the requirements of

tougher ethics laws and the dispute over Zoë Baird's baby-sitter.

"He is ahead of Bush, but he's clearly behind Reagan and Carter," said James Pfiffner, a George Mason University political scientist who studies the presidency.

Mr. Bush, moreover, was merely replacing one team of Republicans with another, so his appointments had relatively little implication for the policies of regulatory agencies.

Historically, presidents have generally been slower in filling jobs in regulatory agencies than in cabinet departments.

Mr. Pfiffner said the failure to fill regulatory jobs affects more than just broad policy decisions. "The career people have the smarts and the numbers, but they are hesitant to make some decisions, and legitimately so," he said. "They've lived through transitions before when the new administration comes in and wants to change direction and they're out on a limb and get cut off."

Congressional Democrats generally are reluctant to criticize Mr. Clinton for moving too slowly, saying the issue is not when the White House makes its choices but the people it picks. "If they spend a little extra time and get the right people, that will overcome the cost of delay," said the top aide to one influential lawmaker.

Privately, though, Democratic staff members say there is growing frustration about the pace of appointments. "You ought to hear what my boss says about the White House," said a veteran Democratic staff member on a committee responsible for financial regulation.

More plaintive concerns come from inside the leaderless agencies.

"Morale is declining every day," lamented a nine-year veteran of the Office of Thrift Supervision. "There is not a single person working in the building who was appointed by President Clinton."

He said the lack of leadership at the agency was particularly crucial now because it must decide how many more faltering savings and loans will be shut before Sept. 30, the deadline for completing the S&L cleanup.

At least 30 more thrifts are in such bad shape that they will have to be taken over by the government, the official said, but other 50 institutions are "judgment calls" whose future depends on criteria now being drafted.

Those marginal S&Ls have almost \$40 billion in assets. If the government decides they must be closed, it will add billions to the cost of the S&L cleanup.

## Bodies Are Examined to Find How Cultists Died

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WACO, Texas — Medical officials began their examination of the remains of cult members on Friday, but the procedures were not expected to resolve the debate over whether some of the victims had been shot before or during the fire that engulfed the cult's compound.

FBI officials have asserted that some members of the Branch Davidians sect were shot by other members before or during the fire. Many of the 46 bodies that have been recovered were to be X-rayed on Friday. But Darrell Thompson, of the Tarrant County medical examiner's office, cautioned that the tests would not prove or disprove the officials' assertions.

"They will not show whether there were bullet holes, just if there are metallic objects in the bodies," he said. "The metal could be a bullet or a fracture from a bullet, but it also could be any type of foreign object."

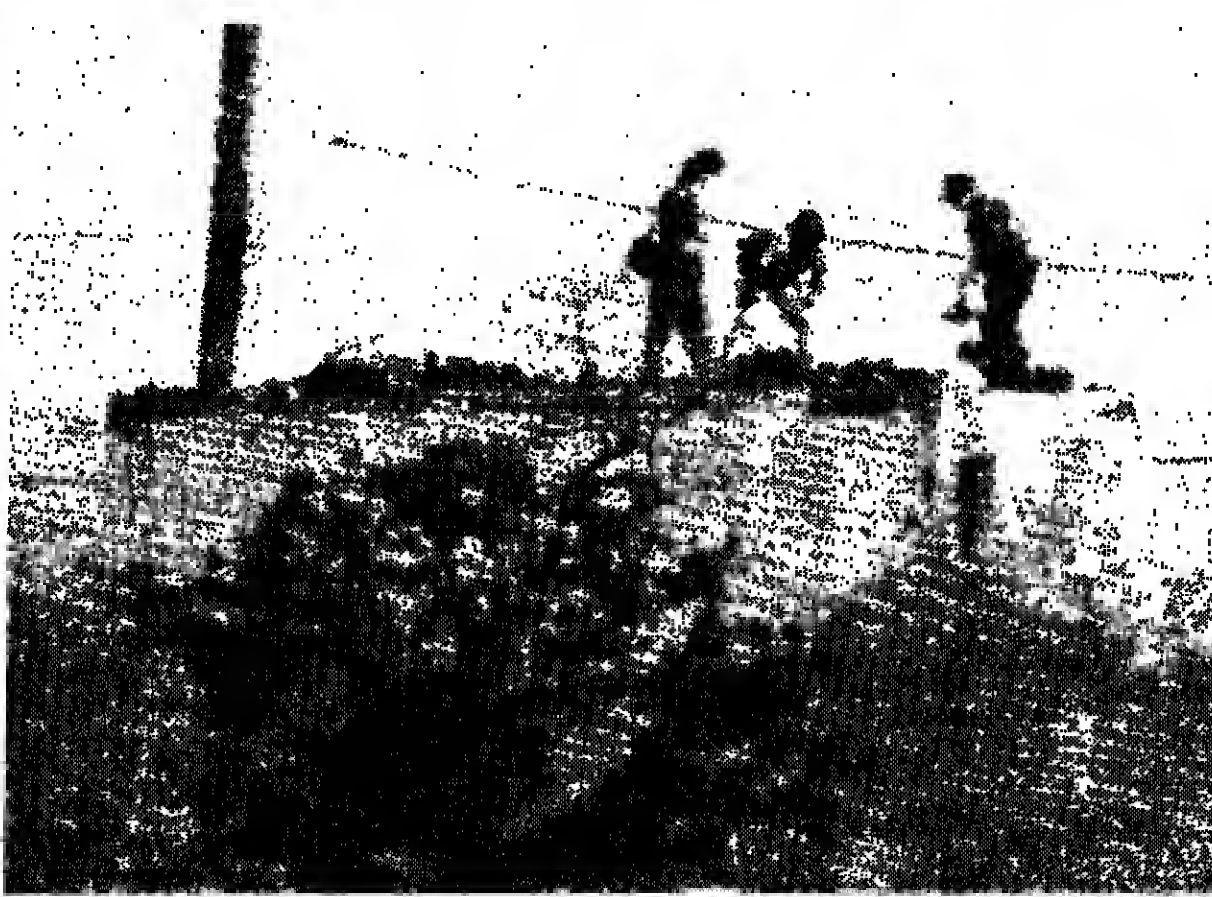
Dr. Nizam Peerwani, the medical examiner, asked about the assertions that some cultists had been shot, said that there was "absolutely no evidence of that as far as we are concerned at this stage."

A total of 86 people, including the cult leader David Koresh and 17 young children, were believed to have been killed when the cult's compound went up in flames on Monday after federal agents in armored vehicles punched holes in its walls and pumped in tear gas.

Trained dogs were brought in Friday to help in the search for the bodies of 40 more cult members.

Most of the 46 bodies already removed were transported to the medical examiner's office in Fort Worth for the autopsies and X-rays, the Texas Department of Public Safety said.

More than a million rounds of ammunition stockpiled by Mr. Koresh and his followers complicated the task of finding the re-



Investigators looking over the remains of victims on the roof of a bunker that remained after the fire at the cult compound near Waco.

mans of those who were killed when fire raged the camp.

The FBI says cult members started the blaze; several of the nine surviving members said the fire started when an FBI tank crushed a propane tank and knocked over camping lanterns.

In Washington, President Bill Clinton said Friday that he still believed that Mr. Koresh, and not the government, was responsible for the deaths at the compound.

"The main offender there was David Koresh," Mr. Clinton said at a White House news conference. "I don't think the U.S. government was responsible for the fact that a bunch of fanatics decided to kill themselves. And I'm sorry that they killed their children."

Mr. Clinton repeated his view that Mr. Koresh had sexually molested young girls in the compound. "We know that David Koresh had sex with children. I think that is

undisputed, is it not? Where I come from that qualifies as child abuse," he said.

One survivor said a companion was shot, and that people were trapped inside the compound by their barricades and the FBI vehicles, a British newspaper reported Friday.

"Most of my friends died in the fire," The Sun newspaper quoted Derek Lovelock as saying. "I believe some of them could have got out but were prevented."

He was also quoted as saying he stumbled over the body of a cult member just before he made his escape. "He had been shot," he said. "It could only have happened in the compound."

Other survivors described Mr. Koresh looking around the compound as the tear gas was pumped in, making sure that women and children were secure and checking their gas masks.

Lawyers who spoke with six survivors were told that cult members kept to their daily routines, staying where they were, scattered throughout the house, as the tear gas entered. The 17 children remained on the second floor near their mothers.

According to the survivors' accounts, the government's action only strengthened their resolve not to leave.

Then the FBI sent in its biggest weapon, a massive tank larger than the others that took out everything in its path, according to the accounts.

The six survivors, in separate discussions with lawyers, said the tank crushed a propane container, and as it went through the house, tipped over lit camping lanterns, spitting flames that ignited the propane.

Court affidavits show that Mr. Koresh was able to smother an arsenal of automatic weapons and explosives by burying parts from out-of-state dealers who are barred by federal law from shipping assembled guns across state lines.

According to the court papers, Mr. Koresh bought nearly \$300,000 worth of weapons, gun parts and other components last year to assemble an arsenal that included more than 200 rifles, 60 handguns, hand grenades and a 50-caliber gun that officials say had an effective range of 3 kilometers (1.7 miles).

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

## Media Crank Up for the Selling of Waco

By Jerry Knight

NEW YORK — The ashes are barely cool at the cult compound near Waco, Texas, where as many as 86 people died, and already there is one television drama nearing completion and two books in the works. Experts expect a flood of more films, TV dramas and books within months.

Recent real-life disasters — whether it be the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York or the public collapse of Prince Charles's marriage — have become the stuff of television docu-dramas that turn reality into marketable pseudo-fact. And the tales are pumped out within days, weeks or months of the event.

Darlene McCormick, a reporter for the daily

Waco Tribune, says that when the siege began the newsroom was flooded with calls from agents.

Later, as the standoff dragged on, "I'd start to interview someone and the person would declare they were writing a book," she said.

NBC Television has a TV drama in preparation to be broadcast on May 23. It is called, "In the Line of Duty: Ambush in Waco," and is being filmed near Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Despite the bloody end to the real-life drama, NBC says it does not plan to change its script, which concentrates on the initial Feb. 28 shoot-out at the Koresh compound in which four U.S. agents and six cult members were killed. But the network will add a postscript on how the standoff ended.

## Cesar Chavez, Farm Workers' Chief, Dies

The Associated Press

SAN LUIS, Arizona — Cesar Chavez, 66, who organized migrant farm workers and led a nationwide grape boycott in the 1960s, died Friday, the police said.

A police officer said a union official and a union attorney found Mr. Chavez in a room of a house where he was staying while in Yuma, Arizona, on Sunday.

He said there was no indication of foul play or a struggle, and it appeared that Mr. Chavez had died in his sleep.

Pressed by Senator Robert F. Kennedy in 1968 as "one of the heroic figures of our time," Mr. Chavez was constantly embroiled in labor controversy.

President of the United Farm Workers Union, he got his first taste of union organizing in 1952 with the Community Service Organization, founded by Saul Alinsky.

Ten years later, he left to start the National Farm Workers Association, the forerunner of the United Farm Workers.

Among his tactics were the grape boycotts that were a favorite liberal cause and a series of fasts including a 36-day water-only regime in 1968 that severely affected his health.

Mr. Chavez was born on a small farm near Yuma. His family took to the road in the Depression as migrant laborers.

Guido Carli, 79, Italian Politician

ROME (AP) — Guido Carli, 79, who as treasury minister and governor of Italy's central bank was one of the leaders of Italy's postwar economic expansion, died of cardiac arrest Friday in Spoleto.

During his long career, Mr. Carli made prominent contributions to the creation of the postwar international monetary system and the shaping of Italy's financial and economic policy during its years of economic boom.

He represented Italy at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944,

which drew up projects for the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Mr. Carli entered politics in 1957 when he became minister for foreign commerce, a position he held until 1958. In 1959 he became the general director of the Bank of Italy, and a year later was appointed its governor.

Theodore Cooper, 64, a scientist and former government official who headed the Upjohn Co., died Thursday in Charlottesville, Virginia, where he was being treated for bone cancer. He was a heart surgeon who served as the Ford administration's health in the Ford ad-

ministration after having been director of the National Heart and Lung Institute at the National Institutes of Health.

Kikuzo Saionji, 86, a former Japanese statesman who was known as a "private ambassador" for his efforts to promote friendly relations with China, died in Tokyo on Thursday. A graduate of Oxford University, he served as an adviser to Prime Minister Fumimaro Konoe from 1937 to 1941.

Edward Burk Henning, 70, the retired chief curator of modern art at the Cleveland Museum of Art, died Sunday in Cleveland Heights. He had recently suffered a stroke.

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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

**The Bosnia Dilemma**

The feelings of moral obligation prompted by the new Holocaust Memorial Museum, coinciding with the public outrage generated by fresh Serbian brutalities in Bosnia, appear to have focused the Clinton administration's attention. The official tendency to detachment from Bosnia is diminishing. There is a certain new sense of possibilities in dealing with the issue of Serbian aggression. The day after Sunday's Russian referendum, tighter UN sanctions are going into effect on Serbia. President Bill Clinton may move to arm Bosnia. The administration is debating internally what further direct military steps it might take.

possibility of Serb responses against the convoys or against UN peacekeepers. If the administration does go a military route, it must not only make a case for its efficacy. It must also carefully define its purposes. Is it to stop the killing and "ethnic cleansing," as is suggested by UN endorsement of a "safe area" around Srebrenica? To impose and then enforce the Vance-Owen peace plan? Most UN peacekeepers come from friendly countries reluctant to expose their troops to fire. Up to this point, the Clinton team has stressed a requirement for coordination with allies, and has allowed this requirement to tie its hands on issues of force. But now the possibility arises that the administration may treat the requirement for coordination not as a reason for passivity but as an occasion for leadership. Bringing along the Europeans will be tough, bringing along a Serbia-backed Russia will be tougher.

**To Remind the World**

The new Holocaust Memorial Museum was dedicated in Washington on Thursday; so America, being America, is all tangled up in debate. Should there be a Holocaust museum in the United States? Couldn't it be cheap or distort this horrific chapter in history? Should it focus on the extermination of Jews? Should it be even? Let the debate continue. But let it not obscure and confuse. Too much hair-splitting could obliterate the point of what this and all other memorials to inhumanity are about—absolute evil. A Holocaust museum teaches about evil; it tells those who don't know, or who do not want to know, how people—weak, ignorant, remarkably unremarkable people led by amoral, twisted demagogues tortured, starved, gassed, burned, and otherwise murdered millions of people. Because of their religion and their ethnic identity. That reality helps answer the questions critics have raised. First, why should it be in the United States, when the Holocaust took place in Europe? Why not the United States, haven for millions of Holocaust survivors and a democracy that, in its flawed, uneven way, is indisputably dedicated to justice and human rights? What about the charge that the museum risks cheapening, even glorifying, the Holocaust? It could have. But it doesn't. The design by James Freed, who was a child in Nazi Germany, communicates sensitively through its stark simplicity. Should it focus on the death of Jews? Others were murdered in Hitler's Germany—homosexuals, Gypsies, Catholics, Rus-

sian prisoners, the handicapped. Their deaths are remembered and mourned. But six million Jews died in the Holocaust. Two-thirds of European Jewry were rounded up and killed in Auschwitz, Treblinka, Bergen-Belsen, Dachau and other abominations designed for killing. "While not all victims were Jews," said Elie Wiesel, "all Jews were victims." As for its being created in the first place, the answer is straightforward. The world does need reminding. Neo-Nazis say the Holocaust never happened. In a recent Roper poll sponsored by the American Jewish Committee, 34 percent of adults surveyed, and 37 percent of high school youths, said it was possible the Holocaust never happened, or didn't know if it happened. Maybe some people cannot conceive of such evil so they dismiss it. Maybe they are, some of them, infected with anti-Semitism. But more likely it is ignorance that civilized society has the most to worry about, as it always has. And that, ultimately, is what validates the museum's existence. It teaches what must be taught. How can anyone doubt the need for such instruction in a world that has produced "ethnic cleansing"? If anything, build more Holocaust museums. Build a memorial museum about slavery, about every brutal event and blighted spot on the planet. They serve, as do the struggles of Sarajevo, Belfast, Bombay, Soweto, to remind the world again and again, as President Bill Clinton said on Thursday, "how fragile are the safeguards of civilization."

**A Greener President**

President Bill Clinton's speech commemorating Earth Day calmed the jangled nerves of those who had begun to question his interest in the environment, not least Al Gore. The vice president was all smiles on Wednesday when Mr. Clinton pledged specific steps to address the threat of global warming and promised to sign an international treaty protecting rare and endangered species. Both pledges reversed the timid policies of his predecessor and signaled that Mr. Clinton is prepared, at least for now, to assume the mantle of stewardship that George Bush declined. But while Mr. Clinton has finally set himself on the right path, one nice speech does not begin to meet the strenuous tests of leadership that lie ahead. This is especially true on the matter of global warming. Despite years of studies, uncertainties remain. And while scientists agree that certain gases, mainly carbon dioxide, trap heat and cause temperatures to rise, nobody knows whether the increase will make much difference. Mr. Clinton must therefore make a persuasive case that the risk of cataclysmic temperature changes is itself enough to justify preventive steps. He will also be required to spell out what these steps will be and how much they will cost. He has pledged only to "reduce" carbon

dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. That is less ambitious than the target sought by European delegates to the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro last summer. Their aim was to "stabilize" emissions at 1990 levels, effectively capping them. Moreover, many scientists argue that atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases will keep growing even at 1990 levels. Thus sharp reductions in those gases, not just stabilization, will be needed. That could mean a more aggressive conservation program involving heavy capital investment in cleaner technologies and even higher energy taxes. And that, in turn, would surely test the political skills of a president who has already tasked himself with selling the country on new income taxes and a revolution in health care. Still, after three months of crablike scuttling on environmental issues—months in which Vice President Gore must have wondered why he signed up for the job—Mr. Clinton has begun to honor two important campaign pledges and fended off the doubters in his cabinet who argued that conservation would threaten economic recovery. What counts now is whether Mr. Clinton can devise and sell a strategy worthy of his rhetoric.

**Other Comment**

**Major and Maastrecht** Wednesday's events in the House of Commons suggest that the weary parliamentary odyssey of Maastrecht is nearing its conclusion. Despite deep divisions in the Conservative Party, Prime Minister Major seems almost certain to get his treaty. Now, he has delivered one of his most strongly expressed speeches to date, on Britain's role in Europe. The tone of his remarks seemed far more significant than their substance. Far from subordinating his views to the exigencies of party management, as on previous occasions, Mr. Major offered only rhetorical nods to the concerns of the Tory rebels. By choosing to address the Conservative Group for Europe—one of the foremost Euro-enthusiast pressure groups—be sig-

naled his own impatience with appeasing the sensitivities of the Euroskeptics. Yet the arguments for the bill, which we reluctantly accept, have always been crudely pragmatic rather than intellectually satisfactory. Mr. Major seemed too dismissive of some of the substantial arguments advanced by the treaty's opponents. He now characterizes their view of Europe as "such a narrow, unshared vision." Yet the government itself in recent months has sought to reassure the British people with just such a vision. It has often exaggerated claims about the defeat of Brussels centralization and waste. And it is not only Euroskeptics who will think premature the prime minister's assertion that "we have reformed the Common Agricultural Policy after years of squabbling."

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**First, Let the Russians Pave the Way for Western Aid**

By Marshall I. Goldman

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — In the West's eagerness to help Russia and Boris Yeltsin, debate seems to have focused on how we can offer more. But if we can only offer enough effectively, the Russians' problems, and ours, will be solved. There has been too little questioning of whether Russia is ready or able to use such support effectively and whether the West is wise to commit itself so one-sidedly to President Yeltsin, who faces a possibly far-reaching referendum on Sunday. The fact is that no matter how much money the Group of Seven leading industrialized nations has promised Russia, it will have only a marginal impact on Russia's future. Critics like former President Richard Nixon are wrong to imply that failure to act will lead to the "loss" of Mr. Yeltsin and Russia. True, Mr. Yeltsin has acted heroically and democratically in the past. He seems to embody Western values more than do those who oppose him. The issue, however, is not as simple as many advocates of action would have us believe. We should remember that at best our help will be marginal. It is the Russians, not we, who present the biggest obstacle to effective outside economic help. Economic aid is likely to be counterproductive unless the Russians can put their own house in order. Moreover, Mr. Yeltsin is not always the democratic leader he would have us believe. Russia is not ours to win or lose, regardless of the magnitude of aid or quality of advice. The G-7 now talks of offering \$28 billion; yet the German government has spent close to \$250 billion in Eastern Germany alone, with meager results so far. Certainly we can help. But the Russians must first resolve their constitutional crisis and work out an appropriate economic policy; even then meaningful reform will take decades. For more than 70 years, Soviet leaders did all they could to destroy market institutions and

commercial legal codes. And now, as the Economic Commission for Europe points out, optimists are "seriously underestimating the time required to build the institutional structures of a market economy and to alter well-established patterns of behavior." Even the concept of "shock therapy" conveys an unrealistic image of temporary pain and relatively rapid recovery. The absence of marketing and commercial institutions explains why most of the money Congress has appropriated has not been delivered. The United States, like Japan, has offered the money before, but there were no mechanisms or institutions to put that money to use. The Russians themselves have had difficulty deciding how to use the assistance. This indecision is compounded by the feud between Mr. Yeltsin and the Congress of People's Deputies and its chairman, Ruslan Khasbulatov. President George Bush had offered to fund a center to hire out-of-work Russian weapons scientists, but the Russian parliament has refused to approve such a project because it is endorsed by Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, a Yeltsin man. The conflict between Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Khasbulatov is more than a clash of personalities. It is a conflict over the constitution. This inability to decide on and establish economic priorities also reflects a deep split in public opinion. There is no consensus about the reform process. While privatization has been moving rapidly at the grassroots level, many oppose it as a crude confiscation of public property by members of the bureaucratic elite and the country's mafia. This same lack of consensus fuels rampant inflation. The director of the central bank keeps printing money, fearing that otherwise factories will be forced to close, cities will be left without vital services and millions will find themselves unemployed. Meanwhile, prices continue to rise at 15 to 20 percent a month. The inflation

and indecision cause capital flight of \$15 billion to \$25 billion a year, almost enough to match the capital infusion proposed by the G-7. The Russian government, meanwhile, seems to be doing all it can to discourage exports, which might be used to pay some of its bills. Export taxes are imposed on most goods that are readily saleable in the West. Those taxes, plus a domestic pricing policy that substantially underprices diamonds, oil and gas, hampers legitimate exports that would benefit the government. Instead, exports are diverted into the hands of unauthorized dealers who put the proceeds into private offshore accounts. Russian oil officials, as well as foreign investors, have complained that the absence of a rational policy has complicated their investment strategy. The result is a drop in oil production, compounding other problems. So it is understandable that foreign governments and the International Monetary Fund



have hesitated to spend moneys already authorized. Some Western advisers urge the IMF to relax its lending conditions, saying that Russia is a special case. But these are often the same advisers who then urge debt forgiveness when the debts cannot be repaid. Sometimes their advocacy gets in the way of their analysis. Mr. Yeltsin has an image in the West that minimizes his shortcomings. While he has a far better understanding of market forces and democracy than Mikhail Gorbachev or Ruslan Khasbulatov, Mr. Yeltsin has also cut democratic corners. He has silenced members of the press and has come close to seeking unlimited powers. He is generally conceded to be a poor and erratic administrator. He has made no effort to build a political organization to pursue his agenda. Mr. Yeltsin's campaigning for Sunday's referendum should also give us pause. In his eagerness to win, Mr. Yeltsin has retreated on economic reforms and price stabilization. To curry favor he has rescinded an important increase in monetary benefits for students, farmers and veterans and almost doubled the minimum wage. Price stabilization policy, so essential for outside financial help and prevention of capital flight, has been maintained. But for all Mr. Yeltsin's flaws, it may be that there is no better alternative. We should, in any case, seek to help Russia and its reforms. But we should be sure the Russians know that for Western aid to have an impact, they must resolve their internal conflicts and agree to the creation of such basic institutions as private land ownership and a commercial code. And we must stop implying that someone in the West will be blamed for losing Russia. It is the Russians who must stand accountable. The writer is professor of Russian economics at Wellesley College and associate director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

**The Central Europeans Give Us Cause to Hope**

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Who is not sobered and depressed by the turn that brings Bosnia to a new peak of agony just as a memorial to Hitler's destruction of European Jewry is being solemnly dedicated in Washington? The double reminder of atrocity on the one hand and abandonment on the other constitutes a dark memorial of its own. It nullifies any self-congratulatory thought that the end of the Cold War ushered in a new age of humane and democratic values. Yet it is a long and unjustified leap to the conclusion that no real progress in compassion and democratic civility has been registered in the half-century since the Holocaust. The breakdown in Yugoslavia contrasts notably to the advances made in what we like to call Western norms in most other places where Hitler's writ—and then Stalin's—once ran. This is why I emerge in a relatively upbeat mood from a week that included the fall of Srebrenica and the opening of the Holocaust Memorial Museum but also talks with six of the Central European presidents who were in Washington for the latter event. Not that all of Europe's twice-subdued, twice-liberated countries are happy peas in a securely democratic pod. Serbia (uninvited to the museum opening) and to a lesser extent Croatia (invited) represent one hazard: a slowness to see beyond one's own medieval ethnic claims. Russia and Slovakia represent a parallel slowness in building the multiparty system that is any country's best guarantee of passing irreversibly to democracy. All states in the region face the requirement of recovery from the sickness of socialism and the old Kremlin spread like a malicious disease. But it is impossible to spend an hour with the likes of Bulgaria's president, Zhelyu Zhelev, a ruffled unassuming man who was an anti-Communist dissident under the old regime, without thinking that he is a good advertisement for his struggling country's future. He fears that the Serbian war, which already cost Bulgaria heavily in observing the trade embargo, could spread further and cost it in other ways; his answer is NATO intervention. But he is also eager to display post-Communist Bulgaria's considerable advances in democracy and minority rights and to gain the West's attention to its particular economic circumstances. Romania's Ion Iliescu, a smooth old party man who finally fell out with the hated dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, is the kind of retooled post-Communist leader who in an interview can accept without blinking an aide's interjection of fervent and excessive old-style praise for his career. His professed commitment to authentic democratic restructuring is only now becoming more concrete. Mr. Iliescu hopes to induce Washington to unlock trade privileges. But you get the idea. For the six presidents and the rest, attendance at the Holocaust Museum event was a political must: a mark of their repudiation of Europe's anti-Jewish past and of their intent to stand with the democratic community of the West. If all of these leaders did not come to the ceremonies with equally unimpeachable personal and national credentials, then it was good to have them go on record on the side of democracy and human rights. Central Europe has few Jews left to benefit from any fresh inroads of tolerance. But remembrance of the Holocaust can reinforce respect for other minorities. It can nourish sensitivity to tragedies like Yugoslavia's. Between the Holocaust and Bosnia there are great differences. But the new victims, like the old, are being killed for who they are. The high purpose of the new museum is to make this practice unthinkable. For Central Europe, ethnic resentments threaten to roll parts of the region for decades, even centuries. The example of aggression unchecked will leave all small and vulnerable countries, inside and outside the region, feeling less secure. An idea for a grand Yugoslav peace conference remains even to be conceived. Yet for all of this, Central Europe looks ahead. Its member states are moving to tackle an agenda of change that makes the newly trumpeted American agenda look childishly simple. The health of the region is far from ensured, but under the evident anxieties there runs a current of confidence that justifies deep Western engagement and wise support.

**In Belsen: A Grim Tour of Block 13**

By A. M. Rosenthal

NAME? "Harold Osmond Le Drulleenc." The witness is sworn in and examined by Colonel T. M. Backhouse. "I am a British subject, a schoolmaster by profession and my address is 7 Trinity Road, St. Helier, Jersey. On 5th June, 1944, I and most of the members of my family were arrested by the Germans because we had helped a Russian prisoner to escape some 18 months before and we were also in possession of wireless sets, which were forbidden." The witness testifies that he was put to labor for the Germans in France and at an arsenal in Germany. On April 10, 1945, he arrived as part of a foreign-prisoner labor squad at a concentration camp called Belsen, near Bergen, a north German town. To this camp the Germans brought prisoners from all over Europe, Jews and non-Jews. He was put in the hut called Block 13. Q. Can you describe to the court in your own words what conditions were like in that block? A. "The floor was wet and abominably foul and we had to lie in that... The next morning... some seven or eight dead were taken out and put in a latrine trench which ran the length of most of these huts. Most of the people in the hut were suffering from dysentery. I can leave the rest to your imagination." Q. What was the atmosphere inside that hut like? "I do not think it is humanly possible to describe that—it was vile... the smell was abominable... Something maybe a man like Dante might describe but I simply cannot..." Q. Please go on. A. "At the end of the morning, I [looked into] the long gray brick-built hut on the other side of our yard. The first window showed only... one or two dead bodies floating... on the flooded floor." "The second window gave me a terrible shock. This room was absolutely filled up with dead bodies. These dead were arranged with the crown of one's head touching the chin of the one just below him and in that way I think there were many hundreds per room. In every room of that very long hut the sight was precisely the same." Q. Will you now tell the court about the first day you began work?

"In the beginning the work was rather interesting... We had to drag these dead bodies a certain route to what we were to find to be large burial pits. The procedure was to take some strands of humid blanket [and tie them] to the ankles and wrists of the corpses and then proceed to walk to the pits. "Firstly we found the shortest corpse possible... the lightest. Secondly we chose one that was not too black... One of the most awful things in the particular way was the fact that we passed kitchen and reservoir water and, although we were dying of thirst, we were not allowed to touch it. "I cannot very well explain my feelings when I first saw one of those pits which already contained many dead and had to throw my particular corpse on top of those already there. "I noticed on many occasions, a very strange wound at the back of the thigh of many of these dead. First of all I dismissed it as a gunshot wound at close quarters but (a friend) told me that many prisoners were cutting chunks out of these bodies to eat. "On my very next visit to the mortuary I actually saw a prisoner whip out a knife, cut a portion out of the leg of a dead body and put it quickly into his mouth... I leave it to your imagination to realize to what state the prisoners were reduced for men to chance eating these bits of flesh taken out of black corpses." British troops liberated the camp, which then had 60,000 prisoners. Thousands of bodies were strewn about. In the five days after liberation, 14,000 died; soon another 14,000. The schoolmaster's testimony was taken at the first war crimes trial in Lüneburg, Germany, in 1945. Forty-eight Germans were tried by the British for Belsen. Eleven were hanged. Another witness was Marcel Tuchman, who had spent about four years in concentration camps. After the trial, he made his way to the United States. He was about 20. He became a doctor. Dr. Tuchman now lives and practices in New York City. He sent me the record of the Le Drulleenc testimony. He said he thought that at the opening of the Holocaust Museum in Washington and at a time when attempts are being made to deny the Holocaust, this account by a non-Jew might be of interest. The New York Times.

**Clinton's 100 Days: Words and Deeds**

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — America and the world have learned at least one thing from Bill Clinton's first 100 days as POTUS: That is not nearly enough time to establish uncontented leadership and enact an economic program in today's fraying national and international consensus. The Senate's refusal to grant the new president of the United States (POTUS in the White House acronym) the economic stimulus package he wanted demonstrates not that a honeymoon is over. Mr. Clinton's honeymoon with Capitol Hill never began. The only mystery is that we are somehow surprised by it. "In Thinking in Time," a classic study of government decision-making, the political scientists Richard Neustadt and Ernest May document that Congress almost never has an interest in letting a new president establish his priorities and programs on his timetable. The interest of Congress, as an institution, is to humiliate the president without getting caught. Mr. Neustadt and Mr. May wrote their book to show policymakers the dangers of accepting historical analogies—Munich, Vietnam, the Cuban missile crisis—without comparing them in detail to the case awaiting decision. They class the notion of a 100-day period of opportunity for a new president near the top of their "resistible analogies." They point out that only presidents like Franklin Roosevelt and Lyndon Johnson who amassed sweeping popular mandates could count on a docile Congress in the opening days of an administration. By contrast to those men, Mr. Clinton is a 43 percent weakling for Congress to kick sand at whenever it wants. But perception becomes reality. And April 29, the 100th day, is near. So how is he doing? Better in words than in deeds, but not nearly as bad in deeds as the headlines and the drop in public opinion polls indicate. Continuity counts. Although the leader is new, the questions and problems he confronts are not. They are the same ones that drove his predecessor from office. Mr. Clinton has forthrightly tackled the crisis of spirit and confidence in America that mystified and defeated George Bush. Mr. Clinton has sought to address the "anti-status quo sentiment," identified by the opinion ana-

lyst Daniel Yankelovich in a prescient article last fall, that continues to illuminate both what Mr. Clinton is up against, and up to, in focusing so relentlessly on the future. Mr. Clinton has sought to convey a sense that government can work again. His inaugural speech and State of the Union message were on target. So was his budget package. But Republicans have reminded him that does not automatically add up to a program. The 100-day aura did not save Mr. Clinton's modest economic stimulus package from their blocking tactics. In foreign policy, Mr. Clinton has shown that he has no intention of pursuing isolationist or protectionist policies, as many abroad had feared. By seizing the issue of aid to Russia, as his first big commitment overseas, he has shown leadership and a good sense of priorities. Mr. Bush could spend his first 200 days engaged in a leisurely foreign policy review that produced a decision to pursue "status quo plus"—code words for ignoring Mikhail Gorbachev. Mr. Clinton has to conduct what White House staffers call an "interest assessment" of where he could afford to put his time and energy after dealing with Russia. This has limited his ability to act in Bosnia and other post-Cold War conflicts where American interests are difficult to define. America's allies are even less willing and able to lead. Economic and political challenges beset the European and Asian leaders. Mr. Clinton counted on to be strong partners in transforming the global economy and reassuring Americans about their place in that economy. That leaves Mr. Clinton able to count on only one source of support at this point, as the work of Mr. Neustadt and Mr. May suggests: the American people. They are much more inclined than Congress, the media or foreign leaders to give a new president the benefit of the doubt in his early days. Worried about the future, they are still willing to follow a POTUS who can lead and bring change. The Washington Post.

**IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO**

- 1893: Bard's Birthday** LONDON — In commemoration of Shakespeare's birthday, Stratford-on-Avon was yesterday gaily decorated with flags. An interesting ceremony was the placing of a beautiful garland of white lilies upon Shakespeare's tomb by the masters and pupils of the old grammar school where the poet received his early education. This tribute of affection for an "old boy" was suitably acknowledged by the Vicar, who spoke of the influence of Shakespeare upon all civilized nations.
- 1918: Off Belgian Shores** LONDON — Operations on an extensive scale against Ostend and Zeebrugge, the German destroyer and submarine nests, have been carried out by British naval forces with the co-operation of French destroyers; the results were highly satisfactory. The attack was carried out under the command of Vice-Admiral Roger Keyes, commanding the Dover forces. The object was to obstruct the entrances to the two ports by sinking and blowing up old ships filled with concrete and to land a force which was to destroy the Zebrugge mole.
- 1943: Peaceful Landing** OFF ELLICE ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC — [From our New York edition:] United States marines have completed the job of moving into the Ellice Islands, flanking the shipping routes between the U.S. and Australia, without firing a shot. It was simply a case of "beating them first." They arrived yesterday [April 23] and met no opposition whatever in planting themselves in the midst of this group of tiny coral isles astride the International Date Line, just south of the equator and on the south flank of the Japanese-held Gilbert Islands. When the landing was over, the whole thing had had more the aspect of a travélogue in color than an act of war.



### AMERICAN TOPICS

#### Oklahoma May Allow Judges to Carry Guns

The Oklahoma House of Representatives has passed a bill, SB-38, that will allow judges to carry pistols under their robes. The measure now goes to the state senate and the governor. With courtroom violence increasing, many judges around the United States already carry guns.

Paul Banner, a criminologist with the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy in Columbia, who instructs court personnel throughout the country on how to improve courtroom security, said: "I've been to a lot of courtrooms, and it's not uncommon for me to see judges take off their robes and see shoulder holsters."

Within the past few months, four people, none of them judges, have been killed in courtroom shootings in California,

Texas and New York. Richard Freeman, presiding administrative judge of the state courts in Oklahoma City, said: "It's a sign of the times. There used to be respect for the law, and even criminals would not think of causing trouble in the courtroom. Those days are gone."

"It's really sad," said state Representative Bill Paulk, a Democrat from Oklahoma City, who opposes the measure. "I think we're deluded by the John Wayne macho cowboy-type image that all we need to do is strap on a six-gun and we can handle it."

The Tulsa World newspaper agreed. "Sometimes a flake gets elected," it editorialized. "It's one thing to have a flake sitting on the bench; it's quite another to have an armed flake."

**Short Takes**

The U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology started using a new atomic clock this week that loses one second over a million years, making it one of the most accurate timepieces of

its kind in the world. The clock will be monitored by the Paris-based International Bureau of Weights and Measures. The previous such clock, installed at the institute's Boulder, Colorado, laboratories in 1975, is accurate to within one second over 300,000 years. Researchers aim to improve the new clock further to make it accurate to one second over 3 million years.

Motorists in 22 of the 50 U.S. states plan to hit the road Sunday to test the 55 mile-per-hour (90-kilometer-per-hour) speed limit by religiously abiding by it. The protesters want to prove that the speed limit is a hindrance to drivers, who largely ignore it, according to the National Motorists Association, which claims 15,000 members. Participants will drive one behind the other at 55 on the right lane, leaving only a passing lane for other motorists. The limit is nationwide, but state legislatures can raise it to 65 on highways that meet federal standards for the higher speed.

Arthur Higbee

## Source of POW Report Assails U.S. Hanoi Envoy

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

Backing the veracity of a recently discovered Soviet document about American prisoners of war in Vietnam, a Harvard University researcher said Friday that the presidential envoy pursuing the issue appeared unable to understand the significance of the report.

Still, he predicted, his discovery would prevent President Bill Clinton from moving to restore diplomatic relations with Vietnam until much fuller explanations have been received from Hanoi.

After meetings there this week, the presidential envoy, John W. Vessey Jr., a retired general, acknowledged that the document was not a forgery, as Vietnamese officials have alleged.

But General Vessey said the report contained inconsistencies that cast doubts on its accuracy. The document contains Soviet military intelligence that the Vietnamese authorities were holding more than 1,200 prisoners in 1972 and not 600 as they claimed.

"I'm absolutely dumbfounded by its apparent inability to understand what the document actually says," Stephen J. Morris, the researcher who obtained the file, said of General Vessey during a telephone interview from Cambridge, Massachusetts.

He charged that the general, a former head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, seemed to have accepted official Vietnamese assertions that have been challenged by the U.S. academic community.

The primary objection to the document provided by Mr. Morris consists of a U.S.

intelligence analysts' assertion that the report discussed the total number of war prisoners held by North Vietnam, not just Americans.

But Mr. Morris said he had "not a scintilla of doubt that it is referring only to Americans."

Mr. Clinton, at a White House news conference Friday, said that the government was having the document "evaluated" as to whether it had "any basis in fact."

He said Hanoi "was more forthcoming than it had been in the past and gave us some documents that would tend to undermine the validity of the Russian document's claim."

Mr. Morris, acknowledging what he called some small inconsistencies reflecting problems in dealing with U.S. military nomenclature, said that the report showed the Viet-

namese authorities—and presumably senior military officers in Moscow—have lied consistently about the fate of missing Americans.

Although the controversy has focused on a single document, Mr. Morris said that he had read a file of related documents in Moscow showing that "Soviet military intelligence had intimate knowledge of Hanoi's policies in 1972, when the war was central to Soviet planning for summit meetings with the United States."

Mr. Morris said embarrassment was evident in Moscow when the Russian authorities fired the official in charge of the Soviet Communist Party archive where he found the document in January and closed the files to foreign researchers.

## Pentagon Report Gets Specific on Tailhook Abuses

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon issued a report Friday implicating 117 officers in sexual misdeeds or improper conduct and finding that 51 had lied during in-

vestigations into behavior at a convention of military aviators in 1991.

"We sincerely regret that this incident brought such discredit on our entire service," said Admiral

Frank B. Kelso 2d, chief of naval operations, commenting on the report on the convention of the Tailhook Association, a private group of naval aviators.

President Bill Clinton pledged disciplinary action Friday against those implicated in the scandal but urged the public not to take the report as "a general indictment of the United States Navy."

The investigation conducted by the Pentagon's inspector-general found that 83 women and 7 men had been assaulted during the three nights of the convention in Las Vegas in September 1991. The victims ranged in age from 18 to 48.

"This behavior problem we had at Tailhook has got to be fixed, there's no doubt about that," Admiral Kelso said.

According to the report, many there "viewed the annual conference as a type of 'free-fire zone' wherein they could act indiscriminately and without fear of censure or retribution in matters of sexual conduct or drunkenness."

The admiral said, "I don't know

what they meant by a 'free-fire zone.'"

Of the 117 officers implicated, according to the report, 23 were determined to have participated in indecent assaults and an additional 23 in indecent exposure. The navy could not say whether all 51 accused of lying were included in the 117.

With one exception, none of the officers was named, and Admiral Kelso said he could not predict how long it would take to complete legal action against offenders.

The report chastises only one admiral by name — Vice Admiral Richard M. Dunleavy, now retired, who was then the assistant chief of naval operations for air warfare.

The report states that Admiral Dunleavy denied having observed some of the misconduct. But in an interview the next day, the admiral acknowledged that he knew of some of the activities.

"Some of the navy's most senior officers were knowledgeable as to the excesses practiced at Tailhook '91 and by their inaction, those officers served to condone and even

encourage the type of behavior that occurred there," the report read.

It included a variety of photographs of the "general atmosphere of debauchery" that it said took place.

It was noted in the report that there were "a number of reported instances of public or paid sex," and that in all instances the participants were willing parties.

The report also included a lengthy description of the "gentler" through which women were pushed, groped at, pinched, fondled and in some cases disrobed by drunken aviators in one of the hotel's hallways.

Eight victims were assaulted more than once, according to the report.

About 1,500 people attended the convention of aviation boosters, including 33 admirals from the active duty ranks and the reserve. The Tailhook group takes its name from the book used to brake jets landing on aircraft carriers.

A section of the report that was not made public deals with the individual cases.

## A Super-Intensive Gamma-Ray Flash Mystifies Scientists

By John Noble Wilford  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — An American satellite has detected the most intense flash of gamma radiation observed in the two years of its operation, further mystifying astronomers as to the nature and origin of the extremely powerful phenomenon known as gamma-ray bursts.

Astronomers said that the burst appeared to produce 10 times more energy than any previously observed gamma-ray burst. It lasted about a second and was more than 100 times brighter at its peak than the brightest steady source of gamma rays in the Milky Way galaxy, and more than 1,000 times brighter than any other known extragalactic source.

The new findings, announced by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington, seemed to undercut previous theories to explain the bursts. They also suggested that the sources might lie far beyond the Milky Way, perhaps close to the edge of the universe, and possibly involve the accelerations of particles to velocities almost to the speed of light.

"I'm totally confounded by this incredible burst," Bruce Margon, an astrophysicist at the University of Washington in Seattle, said at the briefing Thursday. "If these bursts are inside our galaxy, they are beyond all previously recognized matter in the Milky Way. Alternatively, they may have nothing to do with our galaxy, and then we may be dealing

with things of a gargantuan luminosity at the edge of the universe."

The Jan. 31 event was one of more than 600 gamma-ray bursts that the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory has recorded since it was launched April 5, 1991. Such puzzling bursts, usually lasting no more than a second or two and never appearing in the same place twice, were first seen in the 1960s and long defied explanation. Gamma rays are at the most energetic end of the electromagnetic spectrum, beyond X-rays.

Chryssa Kouveliotou, a gamma-ray astronomer affiliated with the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama, said the seemingly uniform distribution of these bursts over space seemed to rule out the early favorite among the theories: an origin inside

the Milky Way or in a kind of halo around the galaxy.

Another theory posits that gamma-ray bursts emanate from the more distant universe, possibly the result of stars exploding or the remnants of exploded stars, known as neutron stars, colliding. But many of these models predict that the gamma rays are the thermal energy from the explosions or collisions. Yet, the radiation from the burst did not fit the thermal type, astronomers said.

"If these collisions or explosions are not the source of gamma-ray bursts, what are?" asked Gerald Fishman of the Marshall center, one of the spacecraft's principal scientists. "We don't know yet. It is possible that some new object or phenomenon is producing these bursts."

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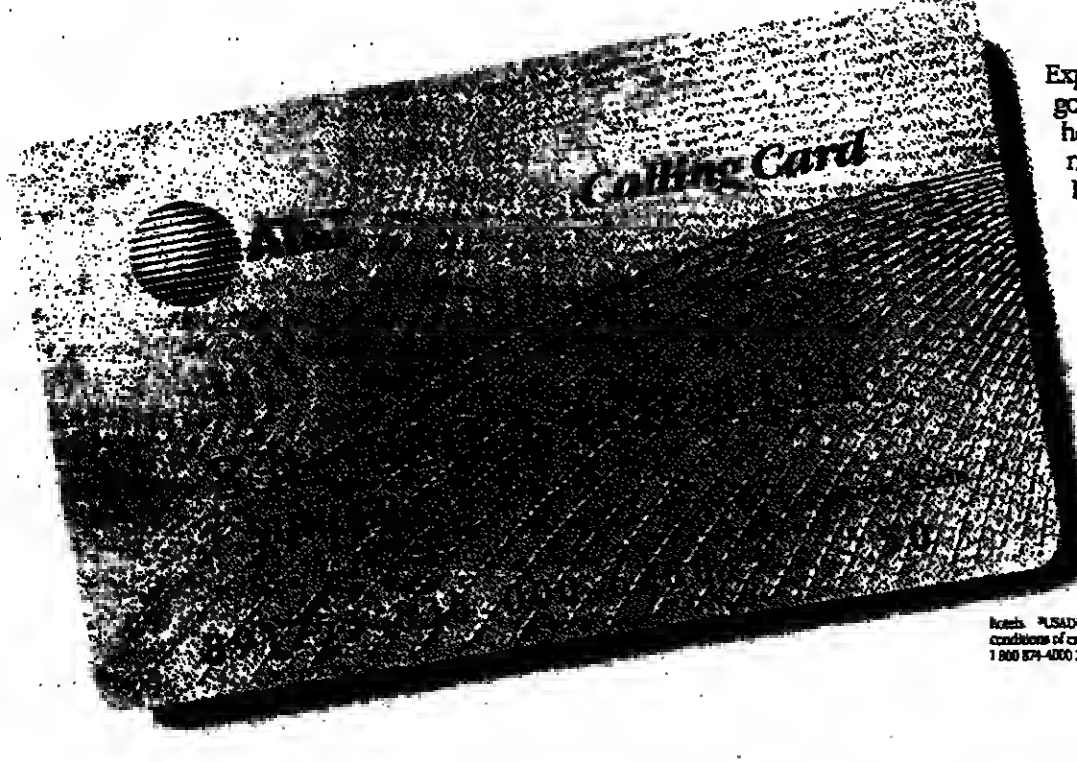
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# Owen Sets Up Talks In Last-Minute Bid For Bosnian Peace

By David Ottaway  
*Washington Post Service*

**BOSANSKI BROD, Bosnia-Herzegovina** — Diplomatic efforts to rescue the UN-sponsored peace plan for Bosnia intensified Friday as the European Community mediator, Lord Owen, began a series of weekend meetings with Serbian and Croatian leaders amid reports that he is proposing an exchange of land between the warring parties that might persuade the Bosnian Serbs to sign.

If the Bosnian Serbs, who are meeting in this northwestern Bosnian town to discuss the plan, still refuse to accept it over the next two days, stronger UN sanctions to isolate Serbia internationally will go into effect Monday.

Serbian rejection of the plan might also lead to U.S. air strikes on Serbian supply routes and positions, which would mark the expansion of the war to involve a Western nation for the first time in the fighting.

Faced with the prospect of far tougher sanctions and a widening war, the Bosnian Serbs' leader, Radovan Karadzic, persuaded his parliament Friday to hold off until Sunday a final decision on whether to reject the peace plan again, to allow time for Lord Owen to conduct more negotiations.

He said he felt there were still "some possibilities" for making changes in the plan that would allow the Serbs to support it after all.

## POLICY: U.S. Diplomats Protest

(Continued from page 1)

fighting, including lifting the arms embargo to the outgunned Muslims and air strikes against the Serbs.

Britain and France have been wary of military action, fearing that it would lead to retaliation against their troops in Bosnia with the UN force. But some senior officials, including the NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, have said air strikes should be considered.

In the petition to Mr. Christopher, the State Department officials said they believed American policy toward Bosnia had failed.

"We urge you to try to change the course of U.S. policy by advocating the use of military force to save these people and eastern Bosnia from the horrors of Bosnian Serb aggression," it said, according to officials.

## Bosnia Action 'Not Excluded,' Dane Asserts

The Associated Press

**COPENHAGEN** — Foreign Minister Niels Helveg Petersen of Denmark said Friday that "would not exclude" an allied military intervention in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Denmark holds the rotating EC presidency.

But Mr. Helveg Petersen, who will lead a weekend meeting of EC foreign ministers on the former Yugoslavia, also said he did not believe bombing Serbian positions would end the slaughter in Bosnia.

"I do not exclude anything," he said, adding that there was rising pressure for a military intervention, although not from the military, which has expressed "very many grave apprehensions about it."

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany, also attending the EC weekend meeting in the central Danish town of Middelfart, said that in Washington this week, he had found no unanimity among U.S. politicians and military about the wisdom of armed intervention.

## CLINTON: Note of Caution

(Continued from page 1)

NATO air strikes against Serbian military targets.

"The United States cannot acquiesce in genocide in Bosnia," they said, calling for called for a "U.S.-led victory strategy."

(Reuters, AP)

**U.K. Rethinks Air Strikes**  
Britain appeared Friday to edge reluctantly toward backing air strikes against Serbian artillery positions in Bosnia-Herzegovina, after a visit by Defense Secretary Malcolm Rifkind to Washington, The Associated Press reported from London.

"It might be a price worth paying," Mr. Rifkind said, referring to the widespread view that air strikes would mean the end of the United Nations relief operation.

Newspaper reports said that Britain had made contingency plans to pull out its 2,600 troops, the largest single contingent in the UN force in Bosnia, if the United States decided to mount air strikes. The Defense Ministry refused to comment on the reports.

## VOTE: In a Remote Russian Village, Most See 'No Choice' but Yeltsin

(Continued from page 1)

den honey, strawberry jam and thick country milk. "In the end it'll probably be Yeltsin. I just can't see any choice."

Such views defy the predictions of urban intellectuals, who have largely dismissed the hinterlands as a bastion of anti-Yeltsin reaction. But however remote the village, television and the exigencies of economic upheaval have thrust politics deep into every Russian life.

Among 100-odd log cabins scattered on a bluff over the Oka River, about 160 kilometers south of Moscow, people seemed about as diverse and confused as any Muscovite gathering might be.

In the dingy four-room headquarters of the Suvorov collective farm, "Auntie" Masha, 75, who was here from a neighboring hamlet to pick up her pension, stomped her stove and shouted for all to hear:

"Me? Yeltsin, of course. You can't change them every few years. Look, just in my lifetime there's been Lenin, Stalin, Khrushchev, Brezh-

nev, and what's that other one? Let's give this one a chance!"

Three middle-aged accountants, all women, listened with patronizing smiles. Staunch opponents of private land ownership, some of them former paid officials of the local Communist Party committee, they are hard-core foes of Mr. Yeltsin and everything he stands for.

Like the president's opponents in Moscow, they have rallied behind Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi.

"We need someone who would serve Russia, not Western interests or the Mafia," said the chief accountant. "I like Rutskoi. He seems prepared to stop Russia from disintegration."

Outside, a group of men stood in ankle-deep mud, sharing a bottle of vodka and a pack of sour-smelling cigarettes.

"Yeltsin, byzants," spit a tractor operator, relying heavily on the slang word for prostitute that commonly punctuates the speech of Russian farmers or workers. "That's he done for us? What do we have? The shop is empty, we barely

saved the collective, this tractor costs 5 million now."

Most of the men nodded in agreement. But the shop was even emptier before, remonstrated a visitor, and the collective farm not only has these new tractors but also a new motor pool.

A tall man with leathery skin, one of a number of new Russian settlers in Koltsovo who fled there from more unstable republics such as Uzbekistan or Azerbaijan, offered unexpected support.

"Of course we still need Yeltsin," he said. Western aid was a total nonstarter as a campaign issue in Koltsovo. Most people seemed to pump foreign credits, grants and relief aid from all Western countries into one sum that they found useless and slightly humiliating.

"We don't need your aid," declared the clerk at a shack marked Store No. 15, where the few goods for sale included tins of fish in oil, shifts from China and cake from Germany. "If a man doesn't want to get up, there's no point trying to help him."

## 3 Diplomats From West Missing in Afghanistan

Agence France-Presse

**QUETTA, Pakistan** — Three European diplomats serving as drug-liaison officers were kidnapped on Friday by Afghan fighters during a trip across the border into Afghanistan, a Pakistani government official said.

Interior Secretary Javed Burki confirmed in Islamabad that the three diplomats, from Britain, Germany and the Netherlands, had been abducted after crossing into Afghanistan.

The British official was identified as Jeff Dodd, who is based in the southern city of Karachi.

In Bonn, the Foreign Ministry confirmed that one of its diplomats had been kidnapped but stressed that the abduction did not appear to be politically motivated. A ministry spokesman refused to identify the diplomat or specify his job in Pakistan.

The identity of the Dutch diplomat was not known.

The three had been "invited as guests by one Afghan inside Afghanistan and then abducted by another Afghan," Mr. Burki said. "A lot is being done to retrieve them," he added.

Pakistani officials here said the three were kidnapped at the Spin Boldak border point on the Afghan side of the border, opposite the Pakistani town of Chaman. A source in Islamabad said the three had been kidnapped at Chaman.

The area is a center for arms and drug trafficking, and clashes have been frequently reported between militias and criminal gangs.

A diplomat said that the three were supposed to have gone as far as Quetta on a professional mission, but that they went on further with Pakistani officials.

## Opposition Chief Killed at Rally in Sri Lanka

Reuters

**COLOMBO** — A prominent Sri Lankan opposition leader was assassinated Friday at a campaign rally outside Colombo, the police said.

An unidentified man fired six shots at Lalith Athulthumudali, 56, leader of the Democratic United National Front. The gunman escaped, the police said. Mr. Athulthumudali died of his wounds in a hospital.

The victim was a former national security minister as well as a former agriculture and food minister. Mr. Athulthumudali's party was expected to present a strong challenge to President Ranasinghe Premadasa's ruling United National Party in regional elections May 17.

The ruling party controls all the seven provincial councils but is likely to lose at least three to the opposition led by a five-party alliance and the Democratic United National Front.

## Quake Rocks Central Japan

Agence France-Presse

**TOKYO** — An earthquake measuring 5.0 on the Richter scale shook central Japan on Friday.

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# Arts and Antiques

## Art of China Attracts a Rich New Breed of Collector — the Chinese

By Souren Melikian

**N**EW YORK — A new power is rising fast on the art collecting scene. Call it the worldwide Chinese community, from Hong Kong and Taiwan to San Francisco and Vancouver.

Top-notch auction professionals and dealers are unanimous in saying that in the last four years the Chinese have bagged most of the greatest pieces in the areas of Chinese art to which they have addressed their attention. In these categories, they are now leading as the Japanese did through the 1970s.

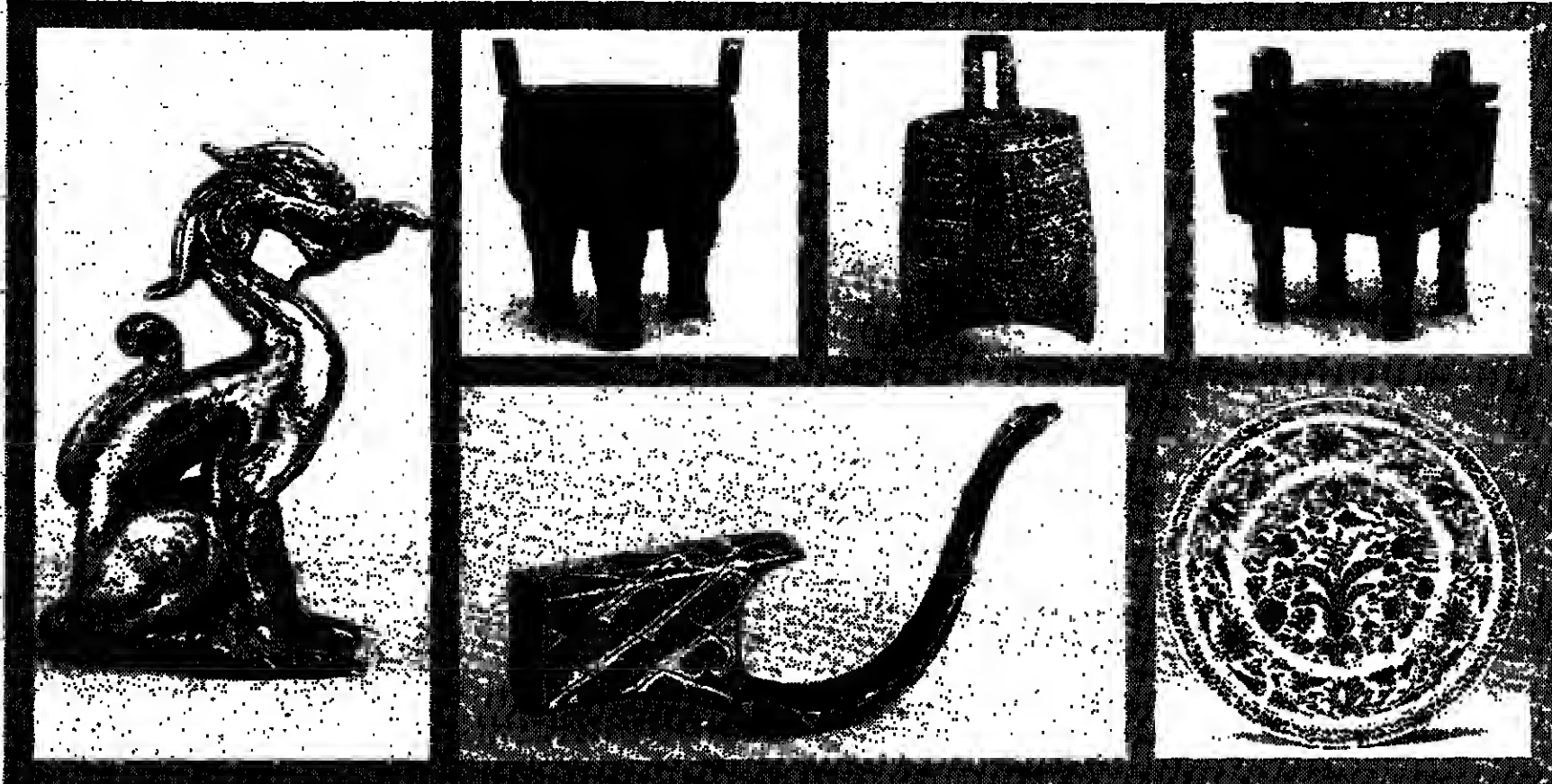
Julian Thompson, chairman of Sotheby's Asia, considers "the massive creation of wealth by the Chinese in the Far East" to be the key factor. But the human element is equally important. A new type of Chinese businessman has emerged in the process.

James Lally, who developed Sotheby's Hong Kong auction venture jointly with Thompson before leaving the company at the end of 1985 to become the premier Chinese art dealer in the United States, draws a parallel between the new Chinese involvement in art collecting and American collecting in the closing years of the 19th century. "For a Chinese as for an American, then and now, owning works of art is a requirement in order to be recognized as a man of stature in the community," he said.

The new breed of businessman-collector is typified by high-profile buyers such as Joseph Lau Luen Hung, whose passion is porcelain. Lau started by selling ceiling fans and has since expanded into real estate development in central Hong Kong. A dealer who has met him many times observes: "He is constantly thinking up yet another imaginative project." Of Lau's approach to art, the dealer said, "He has a masterpiece mentality." Thompson adds another touch to the portrait: "Lau goes only for the best and takes good advice."

Whatever the method, there is no doubt about the vigor of Lau's thrust into the field. On Dec. 1, an important jar, complete with its cover, of the Jizang period, came up at Sotheby's. Decorated in polychrome enamels with eight carp leaping among aquatic plants, it is one of perhaps a dozen comparable pieces. Professionals wondered with trepidation what would happen to a piece carrying an unwritten estimate of more than \$2 million.

On June 4, 1985, when the market was strong, the exact match to that jar, likewise consigned by the family of a famous Chinese collector, J. M. Hu, had sold for \$1.2 million. As in December 1992, the setting was



Gilt bronze dragon (2d-4th century), left; clockwise: archaic bronzes and gold inlaid bell (3d century B.C.); Yuan dish; decorated crossbow fitting.

Sotheby's New York. The price, then considered a sensation, had been paid by Lau. In the current depressed economic climate, would there be another Lau? There were several among those bidding. In the event, it was Lau in person who paid \$2.85 million, beating the world record for 16th-century porcelain he had set in 1985.

The repetition of Lau's feat at seven years' interval is fraught with symbolism. In 1985, the underbidder to Lau was a Tokyo dealer; in 1992, no Japanese got anywhere near the top. Their demise is made more striking by the fact that jars with this bold decoration are typical of the Japanese taste in later Chinese porcelain. In March 1976, when a jar with identical decoration but missing its cover, and therefore less desirable, came up at Sotheby's in New York, it made \$260,000 and found its way to the Idemitsu Museum, a

foundation set up in Tokyo by the Idemitsu company. If the December 1992 sale had taken place a few years earlier, another private foundation set up by some rival Japanese company would have been only too happy to score against Idemitsu by paying more. Those days are over.

New money, however, is not the only factor that has pushed the Chinese to take the driver's seat in the market for Chinese art. A passion for gambling probably played a part. Buying at auction is one of the more sophisticated forms of gambling. By setting up an auction outfit in Hong Kong, Sotheby's played a major role in bringing the art-gambling opportunities into the Chinese world. When Thompson conducted the first auction in November 1973, the country Sotheby's wanted to get close to was Japan and for a

while the Japanese dominated the Hong Kong scene. But in 1980 their preponderance was challenged.

The historic occasion was the dispersal of the art collection formed over a lifetime by Edward Chow, a connoisseur dealer who had died the year before. It started with a porcelain sale in Hong Kong in November, followed by a sale of early pottery and archaic bronzes in London in December. In November, the most expensive lot, a tiny Douai cup decorated with chickens in the Cheng Hna period, went up to a phenomenal \$28 million Hong Kong dollars.

Professionals noted with amazement that the buyer was a Hong Kong millionaire, Au Bak Ling. A brilliantly successful businessman, he owns, among other things, a publishing house that prints textbooks for children. Few knew about his interest in art. When the

third Chow sale was held in Hong Kong in May 1981, Au Bak Ling again acquired the top lot, a Yongle moon flask decorated with a dragon instead of the usual formal pattern. The price was a huge 3.3 million Hong Kong dollars.

From then on, Au Bak Ling, T. Y. Chao, a Hong Kong shipping magnate, T. T. Tsui and others strenuously trying to be discreet, the Joseph Hotung, emerged as major players in Hong Kong. One of them, T. Y. Chao, was overcome by business problems and left the collecting arena. His works of art were sold by Sotheby's in two sessions in 1986 and 1987. The setting was Hong Kong. There was no question now of shipping off to London the wares of a Hong Kong collector. It was the turn of Hong Kong buyers to travel the world to search of what they collected. And among the first to do so was Hotung.

In December 1983, as a dealer requesting anonymity told me, "He walked into the sale of the Richard Ball collection at Sotheby's [New York] and plucked every gem." He bought several of the best pieces. Lally, who speaks admiringly of Hotung's eye, is most impressed by his purchase then of a jade ceremonial blade, for which the Hong Kong collector paid \$132,000. "Many people wondered whether it really dated from the archaic period," Lally said. "Since then, archaeological excavations in China have shown that it does."

Hotung now counts among the most discriminating collectors of archaic bronzes and jades.

Last fall, a European connoisseur who went to see Hotung in Hong Kong noticed on his desk a wonderful figure of a man standing on a crouching beast and raising his hands together to hold a pole that is now missing. The connoisseur remembered this masterpiece of the Warring States period, possibly of the 4th century B.C. The bronze had featured prominently in the May 1992 selling exhibition put together by Lally at his New York premises. The price was in the area of \$750,000.

If there is something in common among all Hong Kong collectors at the top it is a tendency to reach ever higher for quality. As a result of intense competition among them, the best of Chinese art has never been so expensive.

On Dec. 3, Christie's had in its sale an object of great rarity that left most non-Chinese connoisseurs stone-cold. The shallow celadon bowl of the Song period belongs to a category that is now recognized as the Ru yao imperial ware, of which about 50 have been recorded. This one was consigned by the son of a famous Chicago collector, Stephen Junkunc 4th. None has so far turned up among the tens of thousands of objects coming out of the so-called "clandestine excavations" taking place on a massive scale in China. Christie's Hong Kong-born expert, Theow-Huang Tow, judged it to be worth more than \$1 million. That seemed to be a gigantic estimate as I held the celadon piece in November, but Theow's instinct did not fail him: It soared to \$1.54 million, an all-time high for Ru yao. Dealers embarked on intense speculation as to who the mystery buyer might be. The mystery man was Au Bak Ling, who like his fellow collectors has been missing the stakes over the years and now buys exclusively at auction.

Nothing is less impressive to a non-Chinese than the thick grayish-green glaze, which is uneven. Inside the bowl a large area

Continued on page 8

## Museum Purchases Propping Up Prices

International Herald Tribune

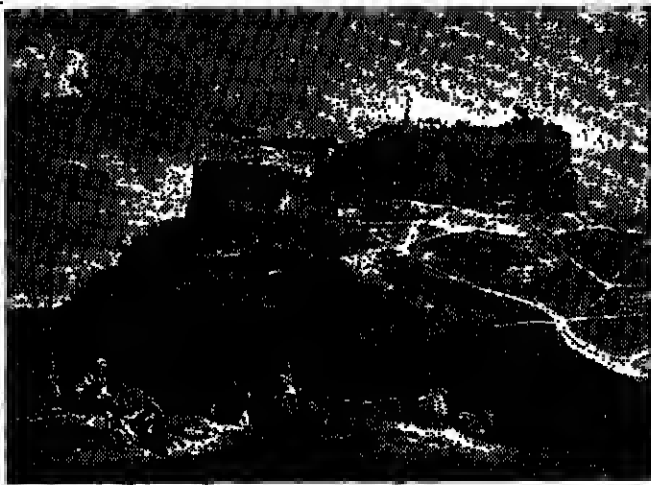
**N**EW YORK — Museum acquisitions are about to become the largest single factor in the art market. When money no longer goes forth freely, the existence of public funds directed toward art buying — backed by a reservoir of private goodwill easily invoked in the name of "culture" or community prestige — contributes to keep up prices at a level that might not otherwise be sustained.

This was first demonstrated publicly last year when a marvelous portrait by Holbein the Younger entered the National Gallery of London. Consigned for sale to Christie's by the Marquess of Cholmondeley, it was then pulled out and sold by "private treaty" to the National Gallery. The British Treasury allowed the marquess to receive payment of £10 million (\$15 million) tax free. For the owner to retain that amount at auction, Christie's release explained, the picture would have had to rise to £27.5 million. This is as good as saying that the public paid £27.5 million for the Holbein, which is gigantic. Every professional I spoke to at the time was convinced that no such price could have been hoped for at auction.

A less spectacular procedure is for dealers to buy pictures at auction that they feel sure will appeal to museums, the latter being unable to act promptly, either because the funds are not immediately available or because it takes months to get a board of trustees (or a government) to agree. For the dealer, it is always a big gamble but it is a welcome shot in the arm for the auction market.

If it had not been for the determination of Bruno Meissner of Zurich and Paris to go after the admirable view of Königstein in Tannus by Bellotto, the landscape, done around 1738 near Dresden, would have gone for much less than £3.41 million when it came up for sale at Sotheby's in December, 1991. (Meissner, who bought it in partnership with Konrad Bernheimer of London, had thought that it would go to Germany, quite possibly to the Alte Pinakothek in Munich, where it would have looked good in the company of the greatest Altmeister in the world, "Die Alexanderschlacht," Dürrer, Rembrandt and the rest.)

This is no ordinary decorative postcard for English tourists flocking to Venice and buying souvenirs from the vedettes. It is one of the greatest landscapes of



Bellotto: "The Fortress of Königstein" (detail).

the 18th century. But money could not be made available in the sober social climate of Germany, worried by unemployment and the integration of its eastern part. In February of this year, the National Gallery of Washington, which yearned to have the gem, finally cracked and came up with the \$10 million or so that it took to get it.

Direct buying at auction, which only a handful of museums manage to do on a high level, pumps both money and prestige into the system. In London in December, a bullfighting scene done by Goya in his old age, while a political refugee in France, came up at Sotheby's. Private connoisseurs were not enthusiastic about this composition. It looks strangely

unbalanced, with the bull giving the impression of having been slapped on as some afterthought. But scenes from Goya's late phase are much rarer than portraits on the market and rarity is often what makes museums tick, however ungalvanic the object. Even the Prado, despite its vast Goya holdings, was said to be interested. It eventually went to the J. Paul Getty, which paid \$4.95 million to get it.

Then, in January, still at Sotheby's but this time in New York, there came up one of the most beautiful portraits of the Northern European school done in the last part of the 15th century. The artist's name is unknown, only the sitter's identity, stated in superbly

Continued on page 8

## Independent Curators Restyle N.Y. Scene

By Dana Micucci

**N**EW YORK — Independent curators, or free-lance art exhibition organizers, are becoming increasingly visible in New York City offering innovative presentations of art.

The first wave of independent curators came to prominence over the last decade and inspired a new generation of cultural impresarios who continue to challenge the ways we view art.

"Independent curators started multiplying in the mid-'80s, when the focus in the art world shifted from the more experimental spaces to the East Village to SoHo, where the gallery system became restrictive and showed less of a variety of art," said Tricia Collins, who, along with Richard Milazzo, has been organizing art exhibitions for museums, galleries and alternative spaces since 1982.

"It's a hot thing to be an independent curator now," Collins said. "And they're likely to play an even bigger role in the future. It's a way of bringing critical attention to deserving artists who might not otherwise be shown."

The field is especially attractive for the freedom it offers, allowing independent curators to take more risks and present art more creatively than many commercial galleries.

"I like being entrepreneurial and developing my own projects," said Jeffrey Deitch, who is based in New York and curates large thematic exhibitions for museums worldwide. He will be one of the 10 curators of the "Aperto" section for emerging artists in the upcoming Venice Biennale.

"I can put together an exhibition much more quickly than a museum or gallery," he said. "Independent curators have become a very important part of the New York art world at a

time when there is more art, more interest in art and more curatorial talent than can be accommodated by existing institutions."

Simon Watson, a former dealer who curates politically oriented shows for museums and alternative spaces, has converted his living room in TriBeCa into a minimalist for viewing art.

"People are looking to independent curators as a way of getting more art out into the world," he said. "They're becoming more visible because there are fewer galleries in New York now than a few years ago. There's an urgent need for art to be examined in a political context, and independent curators can provide more venues for that."

Watson has recently established an organization to help artists curate exhibitions.

Decreased state and federal funding for the arts has left a gap that independent curators are filling as educators and critics with a mission to present an intellectually diverse range of art.

"Independent curators are very effective in helping to maintain a balanced diet of exhibitions in New York," said Dan Cameron. "We travel a lot internationally and can bring a broad vision to a show. I'm more interested in the art itself than discovering artist stars."

As exhibitions become personal creations, the role of the independent curator is approaching that of an artist.

"I approach my exhibitions as if I were directing a film," said Christian Leigh, who has become known for art shows related to Alfred Hitchcock films. "I'm trying to stake a new territory by curating them as narratives or stories. I change the space and the color of the walls, and group many works together based on their similarities. I want to open up art viewing for people who don't normally go to galleries."

Independent curators say that people are increasingly looking to them to make sense of an art world that is no longer directly tied to the market.

"We're trying to provide an aesthetic discussion," said Yvonne Murauski. "The commercial side of art is not our driving force." She and Russel Lederman teamed up two years ago out of frustration with their gallery jobs. Part of a younger generation of independent curators who have converted lofts, vacant buildings, storefronts, restaurants and bank lobbies into exhibition spaces in an effort to present art more directly, Murauski and Lederman are committed to making art more accessible to the public. "Galleries are intimidating. We keep an open mind and ignore the politics of the art world hierarchy."

KENNETH Schachter, another young curator, recently organized an exhibition in a garage in SoHo. An attorney and artist, Schachter says he curates politically themed shows for emerging artists who have no gallery representation.

As independent curators gain higher profiles, more commercial galleries are working with them, a partnership that is contributing to the vitality of art.

"I work with independent curators because I want to produce museum-quality shows and ambitious catalogues," said Tony Shafrazi, a SoHo dealer. "Museums don't present the only current historical perspective on art. With galleries getting larger and the language of art expanding, the role of galleries is becoming more diverse."

DANA MICUCCI is a journalist based in New York.



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# Hong Kong Gorges On Art of Mainland

By Kevin Murphy

**HONG KONG** — Great economic changes on both sides of the border and more derring-do by middlemen have propelled Hong Kong's markets for Chinese art and antiques into expanded realms of collecting.

A new generation of enthusiasts now prowls the cheek-by-jowl galleries in Hong Kong's Hollywood Road area, tyros brushing against traditionally deep-pocketed aficionados usually more at home bidding for the best imperial porcelain in auction houses.

But an unparalleled flow of collectible material out of China draws both groups to scour the tiny shops crammed with painting scrolls, ancient ceramics and fine furniture. Practical eyes occasionally spot an undervalued gem; newer collectors can now buy items that scarcity kept out of their price ranges until recent years.

The patronage of the younger breed of collector, particularly

Hong Kong's upwardly mobile, Western-educated "chuppies," has also helped fuel a genuine boom in contemporary Chinese oil paintings.

"I see a lot of young people who are into the modern Chinese oil paintings," said Mee-Seen Loong, managing director of Sotheby's Hong Kong Ltd. "People are paying more attention to their lifestyles. They have been educated overseas; the medium of oil painting is more familiar to them and they can afford them."

At the same time, the region's surging economic growth allows serious collectors far more leeway to indulge in their passions at the very top of market where Taiwanese buyers have stepped in to replace Japanese buyers whose own budgets have been trimmed by recession at home.

"The flood of ceramics is really quite incredible," said Amanda Lack, managing director of Hong Kong's Allfield group. "It drastically reduced world prices of early examples. It suddenly became possible to buy a Han burial casket for about 5,000 Hong Kong dollars. A lot of people got the bug."

Reforms in China that allowed the peasantry to grow and sell their own food at free market prices prompted farmers to cultivate land that had lain fallow for centuries. In the course of creating new fields and sinking wells to water new gardens, ancient graves and numerous treasures were discovered.

Many burial sites were unearthed less innocently and huge caches of artifacts eventually found their way to Hollywood Road, China's porous safeguards and a free-wheeling economy in which a whole class of murky entrepreneurs has materialized greatly aided the flow.

Until 1982 local dealers could buy and remove almost anything from the mainland. But China's decision to prohibit the export of



One of a pair of Doucai "chicken cups," 1723-1735, to be offered for sale next week by Sotheby's Hong Kong.

antiques, defined as manmade objects fashioned before 1795, meant that smuggling became the only way to get antiques out of China.

Despite a death penalty risk, finding and exporting antiques is a big business across China and has given rise to some brazen robberies of provincial museums. Mainland customs authorities reported 34 museum robberies and 14,700 attempts to smuggle antiquities out of the country in 1992.

Meanwhile, many individuals who safeguarded collections through the ravages of the 1960s Cultural Revolution, when anything old was vilified and people surrendered or destroyed priceless antiques to prove revolutionary zeal, are now selling to reinvest in China's booming private businesses. Fine examples of Ming-era furniture (1368-1644) now find their way into the colony by a variety of means.

"The Chinese furniture market is greatly changed," said Ms. Lack. "Ten or 15 years ago, people knew the individual pieces of Ming furniture, but recently there has been an amazing amount surfacing. But the demand is still greater than the supply."

While prices have been far less resilient for ancient ceramics, Ms. Loong and her peers at the top end of the market report that demand for the finest imperial porcelain and best-of-their-kind pieces remains strong: "The 1989 market was the best, but it's coming back."

Alice Piccus, head of Christie's Swire (HK) Ltd., said, "The truly serious collectors aren't really affected by the economy wherever they live and they are reluctant to

sell, so there is always a difficulty in getting exceptional products to the market. But when they do come out, there are still plenty of buyers.

"The Taiwanese are always interested. Their tastes have been cultivated by their superb museum collections. Lately, they've had the nerve, the funds and the courage to go along with the market. Of course, Hong Kong collectors are always there, too."

Asia's continuing economic success, often guided by Chinese businessmen living throughout the region with an increasingly keen appetite for treasures from the motherland, augurs well for prices, provided China does not dump unknown collections on the market.

The only clouds appearing on Hong Kong dealers' horizon come from lingering uncertainty about China's stance on the antique business after it regains sovereignty of the colony in 1997.

Dealers and collectors are fearful China will extend its ban on exporting antiques to the territory. "We don't know what the structure of the industry will be after 1997," said Ms. Loong of Sotheby's.

"There are concerns that things may be taken back or uncomfortable restrictions will be placed on exports," she said. "Unless things are spelled out, people will be likely to move things out of Hong Kong. The market won't disappear but its buoyancy could be affected."

Kevin Murphy reports from Hong Kong for the International Herald Tribune.

# A New Breed of Collector for China's Art

Continued from page 7

had turned to brown during the firing. Nor does it have the perfect smoothness or subtle turquoise nuances to its green of the best of Song celadon. But as Lily, who had also expected the Ru yao to go for that sort of price (his bet was "about \$1.2 million"), explains, "The attraction of Ru yao lies in its rarity. This is entirely a mind game. They want it because they can't have it."

The ascent of Chinese collectors has had its most spectacular impact on the market for Chinese painting and calligraphy. A decade ago it was seen as the most difficult field of all, in which the age-old tradition of copying past masters as a way of learning makes authentication a very chancy exercise. Compounding the difficulty, an intimate grasp of calligraphy, inseparable from the art of painting, is a must, and that in turn implies a deep knowledge of the language and its complex writing. Arnold Chang, the remarkable Chinese-American who created Sotheby's power base in this field before leaving the company on Dec. 31, says the market now, although not exclusively Chinese, is led by Chinese collectors from all over the world. As a result, calligraphy is hitting the roof.

In June 1992, Sotheby's sale included a very rare calligraphic scroll by the painter-calligrapher Bada Shanren of the so-called individualist school. Dated Sept. 13, 1684, it is one of the very earliest carrying his signature. Chang's estimate was \$70,000 to \$90,000. In the early stages of the bidding, a "Westerner," as Chang put it, was involved. The main players were from Hong Kong and Taiwan, and included one Chinese-American. In the end it went to Robert Chang (no relation to Arnold), a Hong Kong dealer who buys primarily for Taiwan. The price was \$286,000, a record for 17th-century calligraphy at auction.

In the same sale a painting by the individualist Shitao was hotly disputed. Of the three Chinese bidders involved, two were from Taiwan and one from Hong Kong. One of the Taiwanese eventually carried off the prize at a cost of \$561,000, twice the high estimate. He is a collector who has been buying for some time.

Not very experienced as yet, he seeks advice, Chang says. Here again, the parallel with U.S. tycoons embarking on collecting in the 1890s is striking.

The parallel is equally obvious regarding contemporary Chinese paintings. The surge of Chinese art buying has transformed the market as spectacularly as it has raised the stakes for calligraphy. In October, a new stage was reached when a suite of four hanging scrolls signed by Zhang Daqian, which can be looked at separately but form a continuous landscape if hung side by side, came up in Sotheby's Hong Kong auction of modern and contemporary Chinese paintings.

Thompson describes the artist as "the biggest, most influential figure in 20th-century Chinese painting." The work, entitled "Grand View of the Blue Mountains," exceeded its high estimate, which had seemed wild, and ended up at 7.48 million Hong Kong dollars, more than \$300,000.

Arnold Chang, who now operates as a Chinese art broker from Forest Hills, New York, assures us that the weakening of the Western and Japanese economies "has not in the least affected the buying pattern of the Chinese collectors." The slight drop in prices since the height of the market in 1989 is not due to a weakening of the market, in his view. It only reflects the withdrawal of a massive wave of new buyers who bought indiscriminately. This wave was short-lived, he says. Now it is back to the "old" new collectors formed over a decade.

These undoubtedly keep going from strength to strength. This power is not just reflected through its impact at auction. A group of Hong Kong collectors, the Min Chin Society, formed 25 years ago, is showing 79 pieces of porcelain owned by its members at the Sackler Museum in Washington, through Nov. 28. "The Sackler is currying favor with the members," a powerful American player in the art game wryly notes. According to Lily, "No collectors' society in Europe or America compares with it."

Last summer, he said, an exhibition of Jingdezhen porcelain at the Percival David Found-

ation nearly collapsed when an English collector who was due to put up \$60,000 decided he could not. The man who stepped in to rescue the operation was a member of the society, C. P. Lin, a Hong Kong collector of many years. Most spectacularly, the magnificent renovation of the British Museum's Chinese galleries was financed by HONGKONG. This, too, is reminiscent of the largesse of American collector-patrons to museums earlier in the century.

But Lily finds that the Chinese learn—and grow—much faster. The presence of T. T. Tsui, one of the world's most powerful collectors of Chinese ceramics, is said by insiders to have been a factor in Sotheby's decision to sell in Hong Kong the British Rail Pension Fund holdings in Chinese porcelain. They were proven right. Tsui paid 10.45 million Hong Kong dollars for a Kangxi bowl with a bird on a branch, 10 times the estimate. But recently, Tsui, who opened his own magnificent ceramics museum in January 1991 and is as active as ever, has made a point of stepping back, as Lily sees it. Trust the Chinese to be discreet when they want to. And trust them to refine their buying eye. In December 1992, a very rare monochrome red lacquer dish with their name monochrome of the 14th century, was sold by Eskenazi for £165,000. There are less than 10 such pieces worldwide. They are discreetly understated objects. The scalloped dish is now on view in the T. T. Tsui museum in Hong Kong.

The next step will be the setting up of a Chinese auction system, modern-style. It has already been done in contemporary painting. Rong Bao Zhai Co. has sales in Hong Kong with "catalogues as respectable as those of Christie's and Sotheby's," in Lily's estimation.

Further down the line will be the branching out into the art of the rest of the world. Again, some have already done it. The few Western connoisseurs who have seen Hong Kong's collections say he has some excellent Old Masters and first-class English period furniture. China appears likely to loom larger and larger among the world's art powers.

Souren Melikian is art editor of the International Herald Tribune.

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# Museum Purchases Propping Up Prices

Continued from page 7

calligraphed Gothic lettering, appears. He is Jakob Hobevert, a Flemish composer who died in Ferrara in 1505 during a plague epidemic. The man is shown three-quarters, hands joined in prayer, the nearest suggestion of lines clarifying lighting on the face. The portrait, painted on panel in crisp fine strokes of white on dark blue, irresistibly calls to mind some drawings of the period. Flanders, France? The Burgundian court, perhaps, where the two cultures met?

This time again, two museums had set their sights on it. In a straight battle pitching it against the Getty, the Kimbell won the prize to the tune of \$2,422,500, four times Sotheby's high estimate. This was the second time in two months that the Kimbell made the difference between a lackluster performance and a top-crabber good one. In November in New York, it was the buyers of Matisse's \$12.1 million "L'Asie." In both cases, the Texas museum lived up to its reputation of always targeting the best.

While such high-priced works make news, hundreds, indeed thousands, are lifted off the market without a word being written about them. In the last decade, the Musée des Beaux-Arts at Beauvais, north of Paris, has built up a respectable collection of Nabis through the single-minded determination of its curator, Marie-José Salmon. She did not spend millions of dollars on each. Her latest acquisition, a view of Antwerp harbor done by Maurice Denis in 1926, was for sale at the Galerie Berès in Paris at 1 million francs (\$185,000).

Other museums, particularly the Musée d'Orsay, have been buying Nabis. This year, for example, the Musée d'Orsay acquired a major Bonnard, "L'Intimité," dated 1890, showing Claude Terrasse, his wife, and the painter's hand coming into the picture. All this has contributed to keeping up prices, both by removing the works from the commercial circuit and by alerting the art world to museum interest in the field.

Lower down in the financial strata, albeit by no means in aesthetic value, acquisitions go unnoticed by the thousands. Last Oct. 7, one of the most beautiful Renaissance glass jugs from the Rhineland turned up in a run-of-the-mill sale at Sotheby's in London. The catalogue, Peter Arney, had done his homework, noted the similarity to one other jug in the



Goya bullfighting scene (detail), sold for \$4.95 million.

Victoria and Albert Museum and drew attention to the silver mounts, which are indeed beautiful and significantly enhance the object. The City Art Museum of Saint Louis, Missouri, discreetly bagged the masterpiece for \$24,200. Not much was said about it in the national media.

Hardly more is heard about the impact on the market of a major form of museum acquisition that consists in the wholesale or part donation of entire collections.

This is an American specialty in which the Metropolitan Museum of New York has become a consummate master. Its greatest coup in this line, among the more recent deals, is the "promised donation" of the collection of lacquers from East Asia formed over a lifetime by Florence and Herbert Irving. An exhibition including the pieces held at the Met in the winter of 1991-92.

A year later, it was the turn of the Klaus Perls collection of Benin bronzes to be donated, for good and on bloc, to the Met. Not every piece from this vanished African

kingdom in present-day Nigeria is unforgettable, many being late and stereotyped. But as a group, the 150 or so works have, in a single swoop, given the Met enormous breadth in an area where it had very little.

If only for coups such as these, coming after the more distant donations of Walter Annenberg or Heinz Berggruen, Philippe de Montebello will go down in history as one of the museum's great directors, who had the foresight to anticipate the current cash problems and rethink his acquisitions policy.

Even though their funds have declined in some countries, museums, with their ability to harness private goodwill, are increasingly looming as an art market force with enormous impact. In the Far East, they are already outdistancing any other force if private foundation museums are taken into account. In the United States, the process is gathering momentum. Sooner or later, Europe will catch up.

Souren Melikian

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Arts and Antiques / A Special Report

Rebound in Market Offers Proof That The Money Is There

By Souren Melikian

NEW YORK — If anyone doubted the resilience of the art market, the last few months have made the point as seldom before. While the rest of the economy is tottering in the Western world, activity is picking up across the board and Americans are part of the show.

The first indication that a new market was coming alive could be detected during the New York fall sales of Impressionist and 20th-century art. These had suffered the most from the mad speculation of the late 1980s. As they steamed into Sotheby's vast rooms in November, professionals looked worried. Business had been bad so far. The pictures offered that night were not too good. They feared the worst, but the worst did not happen.

Professionals feared the worst, but the worst did not happen.

that does not reflect on the market.

By contrast, the success of two or three sophisticated works too small or too unconventional to be very "commercial" pointed to the presence of very knowledgeable buyers willing to step in when there was something worth bothering about. The portrait of a little girl only 27.3 centimeters (10.75 inches) high, sketched by Degas in New Orleans, sailed effortlessly to \$550,000, and a poetic, boldly composed pastel portrait of a young woman by Mary Cassatt exceeded its high estimate by half at \$2.53 million.

If these sums seemed too modest to mean much, the \$12.1 million paid for the one important work, "L'Asie," done in 1946 by Matisse, proved that cash was available where needed. Some might object that the allegorical portrait was acquired by a museum, the Kimbell Museum of Art in Fort Worth, Texas, but the underbidder was not an institution.

Christie's sale the next night brought further evidence of a market rising from the ashes of the recent past. It had better pictures and the total sold — \$70.6 million — was double that of Sotheby's. There were also fewer failures, 17 out of 76 lots. But the main point was that the pattern timidly outlined at Sotheby's was repeated on a larger scale. There was a public for good pictures, no matter how rarefied, while mediocrities dropped dead the minute the printed estimate was deemed to be related to a speculator's desire.

THE attendance did not miss a very fine 1869 beach scene by Bonin, never the easiest artist to sell. It climbed to \$715,000. Better, an excellent portrait of a man, done in 1883 by Toulouse-Lautrec in a manner differing vastly from the strident style that made him famous, found a buyer when it could very well have failed, even at \$330,000. Here, too, large sums of money were shown to be available where required. Matisse's "Harmony in Yellow," done around 1927-1928, soared to \$14.2 million, and a wonderful "Water Lilies" by Monet, admirably com-

posed (make some of the half-finished) pieces sold under the same title in recent years), made \$12.1 million. Most interesting was Christie's willingness to sell way below the low estimate when it was at liberty to do so. This is possible when handling several pictures from the same estate. Deals are often signed with the executors on the basis of a minimum overall reserve. A pleasing but not unforgettable Picasso was thus knocked down at \$930,000 (estimate \$1 million to \$1.5 million). Then, an engaging portrait of Gabrielle by Renoir in his best sausage-period style was unloaded at \$1.55 million, despite its \$2 million to \$3 million estimate. These shortfalls were more than compensated for by the success of the Monet, all three paintings having been consigned by the Ralph Friedman estate. Had it not exercised its latitude to lower the reserves on some pictures, Christie's would have suffered a great deal more.

A week later, the roles were reversed. In the Contemporary Art sale, Sotheby's led slightly with a \$21.3 million total against \$17.7 million for Christie's, but Christie's could boast a higher proportion of lots sold: 81 percent. Prices were often slashed, some sinking as low as half the low estimate.

Given the insane level of the late 1980s, this is not unusual. Indeed, a market in which Sotheby's managed to get \$3.74 million for Andy Warhol's silk-screen treatment of Marilyn Monroe's head repeated 24 times or \$1.65 million for Roy Lichtenstein's "Girl with Piano" handled in his comic strip vein is definitely alive and kicking.

Within two weeks, London fully bore out these conclusions. At the end of November, Christie's sold \$18.3 million (\$28.6 million) worth of Impressionist and Modern Masterpieces, followed by Sotheby's with \$12.4 million. The same relatively high prices for rarefied and sophisticated works were paid here, too, such as the \$297,000 at Christie's for the most accomplished pen-and-ink wash Danmeyer study of characters seen in many years. An astonishing \$429,000 greeted a watercolor by Egon Schiele, the study of a young boy in a sailor suit, at Sotheby's. Price corrections were noted in the upper strata, as before: Christie's lot Cézanne's "Jas de Bouffan" go on a \$1.4 million bid, below the \$1.6 million to \$2.4 million estimate.

But more than just price corrections, the impression that increasingly prevailed as the season progressed was one of a readjustment in the overall scale of values. A distinct premium is accorded to traditional art. This is the art market's version of the worldwide swing back to more conservative attitudes.

There was a suggestion of that in the phenomenal success scored by Sotheby's in Geneva in November with silver and jewels of the princes of Thurn and Taxis. It is true that the attraction to silver played a role and true also that the whiff of history plus a touch of snobbery were part of the magic potion that made buyers oblivious to any suggestion of a crisis, including them to double, triple or quadruple high estimates. But in snobbery and the attraction of history, a return to a conservative outlook may be detected.



Matisse: "L'Asie" (1946), sold for \$12.1 million.

Sensing the depth of the public's reaction, seasoned dealers joined the bidding — Achim Nense of Bremen, Axel Verwoerd, who lives a quiet life in his chateau near Antwerp, and the Engel brothers of Paris. There was nothing glibly snobbish about their participation. Carefully calculated, it said everything about their belief in the soundness of the market. In just a few hours, 286 of the 300 lots of antique silver, jewelry, some of it remarkably undisturbed, and sundry trinkets changed hands. It added up to 19.7 million Swiss francs (\$13.6 million). Frederick the Great's snuff box studded with diamonds and other gems cost \$1.1 million. Phillips of London a trifling 2.53 million Swiss francs, setting the world record in that general area, which may be loosely defined as the "rich man's baubles."

SUCH an unusual event could be seen as a one-time occurrence with little bearing on the market. It was not. Two sales that were not so impressive for the amounts spent as for what they revealed of the fundamental art market constituency took place in New York in January.

One concerned the James H. Halpin collection of American silver, dispersed at Christie's, American silver in the 18th and early 19th century was starkly simple, mostly offering a sober version of British silver, from which it can hardly be distinguished in many cases other than through its hallmarks. This was the collection that could have run into trouble had the market been in the difficult situation that some dreaded.

In the event, it turned into a roaring success. All but three of the 127 lots were sold, the total exceeding the high estimate. A New York tankard of the 1770s by Ephraim Brasher, which if English would sell for \$5,000, was knocked down at \$65,000 plus premium. A set of 12 gold spoons marked by Gessner & Winchester of Lexington, Kentucky, tripled the high estimate at \$19,800. The reason? History in both cases.

Three days later, on Jan. 25, another American collection, this time of British porcelain, came up

at Christie's. Again, collectors and dealers packing the room received it enthusiastically. From a \$71,500 delaware candle cup dated 1657 or a \$99,000 charger with an equestrian portrait of Charles I, to a more modest \$2,420 pair of scalloped plates with molded foliage, every single lot was sold. Americans were buying as if they had never heard the word "slump."

All these trends — the overall market rebound, the return to tradition, the American engagement — came out at the Maastricht fair in mid-March. Some dealers, such as Edward Lubin of New York, America's premier dealer in medieval, Renaissance and Baroque objects d'art, could not conceal their glee. "For me, it started twice as fast as last year," he chirped on the first day.

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In Spain, the Gallery Palette Turns Gray

By Al Goodman

MADRID — It is the centenary of Joan Miró's birth and the lavish Barcelona exhibition honoring the Catalan artist is unfolding as planned, despite a financial crisis in the Spanish art scene.

The \$4.3 million exhibit of 480 Miró paintings and drawings at Barcelona's Miró Foundation opened Wednesday and runs through Aug. 30, essentially immune in the art crisis because it was funded before the economic crunch gripped Spain.

But there are few other bright spots. Several museums face budget cutbacks reducing their acquisitions purse, some galleries have closed, while many others have cut costs, and buyers are said to be bunkered down to wait out the storm.

"Crisis? What crisis?" wryly commented Steve Afifi of Galeria Joan Miró in Barcelona. "In Barcelona, sales are down but they still exist. At some galleries in New York or Paris, they've forgotten what a sale is like."

Spanish corporate clients in particular have backed away from purchasing art, said José Cobo of Madrid's Galeria Weber, Alexander y Cobo. He said an art buyer from one major firm told him, "If I went to the board now with a request to buy art, they'd ask me if I was crazy."

GALLERY owners say the art market started drying up last year, even as Spain hosted the Barcelona Olympics and the Seville Universal Exposition. Those mega-events helped delay the economic downturn, which has now firmly taken root, with unemployment soaring to nearly 17 percent.

Public officials increased the 1993 budget of the Prado Museum, which will put the extra funds toward expansion plans, but major contemporary museums such as Madrid's Reina Sofia center and the Valencia Institute of Mod-



Joan Miró painting on paper, dated 1932.

ern Art were dealt budget cutbacks.

Only a few longstanding galleries have closed but a dozen other art dealers who emerged in Madrid and Barcelona during the art-buying frenzy of the late 1980s economic boom also have thrown in the towel during the crisis, said Madrid gallery owner Juana de Aizpuru, who is also a board member of the new Spanish Federation of Art Gallery Associations, representing many of the nation's approximately 220 galleries.

Most other galleries are cutting costs by reducing personnel, looking for cheaper rents, prescuring less expensive catalogues or cutting back on publicity.

Advertising lineage is down by 20 to 30 percent at the art magazine Lápiz, an 18,000-circulation monthly based in Madrid, said editor Rosa Olivares.

But making the best of hard times, Lápiz did not scrimp on its annual Latin-rhythm dance party

for 2,000 art dealers and would-be buyers in February during Spain's big annual contemporary art fair, ARCO.

ARCO itself was a toned-down affair this year, returning to smaller exposition quarters with fewer Spanish and foreign galleries, yet still drawing more than 100,000 visitors.

Organizers did not release total sales figures for ARCO, but much of the art was more moderately priced than in the recent past and many participating galleries reported satisfaction at their sales.

While works by leading Spanish contemporary artists such as Antoni Tàpies or Miquel Barceló may not need a nudge in the galleries, dealers point out that discounts on many other works are more readily offered.

"A discount is more easily given now than before," Afifi noted, and buyers are not shy about soliciting one.

"It's important for a gallery to sell now to create the continuity among collectors," Cobo said.

THE big-money speculators, drenched in the success of the late eighties, have given way during the crisis to a quieter, nascent group of collectors in Spain, a nation that still lags behind other industrialized countries in a broad-based tradition of art collecting.

The new breed in Spain includes middle-class lawyers, business executives and senior public officials. They have less money than the super-rich, but there is a bigger pool of them, according to Aizpuru.

"These are more normal people, less bent on success," de Aizpuru

said. "They take more time to buy and analyze the prices."

In attracting these buyers, the established galleries have fresh competition from perhaps a dozen new, smaller galleries that have opened in the past year in off-street commercial locales or even at home.

Concha Cubero, a former photojournalist, and her husband, Walter Tauber, correspondent for the German weekly paper Die Woche, launched a gallery, La Trastienda del Arte, on the third floor of their Madrid home last October.

Prices have ranged from \$120 to \$2,200 for paintings, watercolors or sculptures in the four shows to date by Brazilian, African, Dutch and British artists.

"It hasn't been a bad start, considering the art crisis," Cubero said.

The Madrid auction house Sotheby's Peñal also is adapting to the crisis, in the face of 40 percent less turnover since mid-1991.

An auction of paintings on May 18 will also feature an entire section of about 30 lots of drawings. The aim, according to the managing director, José de Paz, is to make the auction "more attractive for more buyers."

AL GOODMAN reports from Spain for CNN.

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# 'Butterflies' Rescue The Faded Flowers Of French Artwork

By Claire Wilson

PARIS — The restoration of Veronese's "Les Noceurs de Cana" unveiled at the Louvre last year, says a great deal about the business of art restoring. While the canvas is highly representative of the Venetian school, it is also what the French would call *mediocre*. It is enormous, well-known to the public and, at a price of almost \$1 million, it was incredibly expensive to repair.

And it is only one painting. What about the scores of other, perhaps less significant works of art in France that remain at the bottom of the list of national restoration priorities, if indeed they are on the list at all?

Those peeling, would-be orphans of the art world are the raison d'être of the California-based Friends of French Art. It is a nonprofit organization that has raised \$3.5 million over the past 15 years to rescue little-known but deserving art in museums, chateaux, hospitals, churches and small towns all over France as well as a number of works of French art in the United States.

Projects completed by FoFA have been as small as miniature

textile looms at Lille or as unique as Mire-Antoinette's harp. They have also been as large as the François I staircase at the Château de Blois or the Brunetti murals at the Musée Carnavalet in Paris, an undertaking so ambitious it had to be done in three stages over three years.

Elin Vanderlip, the organization's founder, says the diverse projects have one thing in common: They lay the groundwork for further refurbishment. "I like to call us 'the butterflies,'" she says. "We fit in and leave a bit of money, then shame and prod the people into doing the rest of the room."

"She plants a seed that incites those involved to undertake their own restorations," said Olivier LeFue, the secretary of the Friends of the Musée Carnavalet, which is the museum of the city of Paris. "The best part is that she sprinkles her gifts all around the country, like a wonderful dusting of sugar."

In Pontoise, FoFA saved a mill painted by Paul Cézanne and Camille Pissarro that was slated to be razed to make way for a soccer field. Local funding has since turned it into a cultural center.

In Bordeaux, funds raised by the organization repaired Bougeau ceiling paintings in the munic-



Elin Vanderlip at her home in California.

ipal theater. That gift led the mayor, former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, to refurbish the remainder of the building.

"He said, 'You restore my ceiling and I'll take care of the rest,'" Vanderlip recalled, "so we did."

Public figures and chateau owners alike welcome Vanderlip's brand of pleasant persuasion. In the beginning, well-heeled, well-connected friends like Baronne Elie de Rothschild helped her gain access to hidden caches of woodwork and chinoiserie in private art-rich chateaux.

Now, chateaux and regional authorities are lining up to show their treasures and entertain Vanderlip, who was made a *commandeur des arts et des lettres* by former Culture Minister Jack Lang.

The Norwegian-born Vanderlip, who directs the organization from her home near Los Angeles, founded FoFA during a visit to Paris where her youngest daughter, Katrina de Carboneau, was doing restoration work at the Louvre.

Fresh out of Harvard's art restoration program, de Carboneau was shocked by the vast, crumbling store of neglected art in Paris and the provinces. She told her mother about it and that was the beginning of FoFA.

"I think ours was the fastest tax-exempt status ever granted any organization in history," Vanderlip said. She has been knocking on doors ever since.

"She really has what the French

call *culot*," says Anne Lepage, the president of FoFA, who restores for the Louvre and teaches restoration. "She just marches up to the chateau and introduces herself. People don't quite know what to make of her in the beginning, but she always wins them over."

The mother of four, Vanderlip is the granddaughter of a diplomat and daughter of an engineer. She married the son of a New York banking family, Kevin Cox Vanderlip, who died of cancer at age 44.

She directs Friends of French Art with the help of her companion of more than 30 years, film producer Lehman Katz. The organization not only restores works of art but helps train students in restoration through an exchange program.

RESTORATION funds get earmarked for a different region every year but a portion of the annual budget is always put aside for work in Paris. Projects completed in the capital so far cover a broad range, from the elaborate Delacroix Hemicycle in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts to a theater curtain painted by Picasso in 1917 for a Diaghilev production. It is in the Musée National d'Art Moderne.

A number of Paris churches have also benefited from FoFA's largesse. At Notre Dame Cathedral, a series of paintings called "The Mays" have been restored,

and the baptistry at the Church of St. Roch was refurbished.

Because the money is American, Vanderlip thinks it is also important to allocate some of it to French art in U.S. collections. Beneficiaries have included the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the San Francisco Museum of the Legion of Honor, the National Gallery and the Corcoran Gallery, both in Washington, D.C., and the Oakland Art Museum in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Vanderlip holds fund-raising functions throughout the year, but her most profitable venture, which raises upwards of \$180,000 a year, is a special annual tour, that brings benefactors in touch with potential projects in different regions of France. Each of the 30 participants gives a tax-deductible "gift" of \$6,000, then pays his own travel expenses on a 10-day junket.

The trip is open to anyone who can afford it and it usually takes place in May. The itinerary is built around serious art inspection but also includes tours of local manufacturers of interest, like the Lyon silk mills or faience workshops in Quimper.

That's not the best part, though. Between "work" appointments inspecting flaking ceilings and fraying wallpapers, there are candlelight dinners, wine tastings and alfresco lunches hosted by members of the French aristocracy in the sort of splendid chateaux that are the stuff of fairy tales.

"We lead the high life to raise money to restore with," says Vanderlip. "We like to say it is making art de vivre into art conservation."

On May 18, the Friends of French Art will celebrate its 15th anniversary with a formal dinner at the American Embassy.

CLAIRE WILSON is a journalist based in Paris.

# Cathedrals in Storybook Colors

## French Laser Cleaning Upsets Tradition

By Barry James

AMIENS, France — The use of a new laser cleaning technique has opened up an intellectual guessing game at Amiens's soaring 13th-century cathedral, one of the finest and most complete Gothic buildings in Europe.

The laser dissolves surface dirt with such accuracy that restorers have discovered indications that the elaborate statuary clustered around and above the huge doors was once brilliantly polychromed. Any hint of color had previously been lost under a thick, hard layer of grime and soot from the city's 19th-century smokstack industries. From the action of bacteria on the stone and from the modern scourge of auto exhaust.

Other cleaning techniques, such as those using compressed water, jets of fine sand or chemicals, take away the soot along with a microscopic layer of the underlying stone. But the laser machine dissolves the dirt with a puff, leaving the stone untouched.

In this way restorers working on the south tower have discovered flakes and washes of paint that would with conventional methods have been scrubbed away with the dirt.

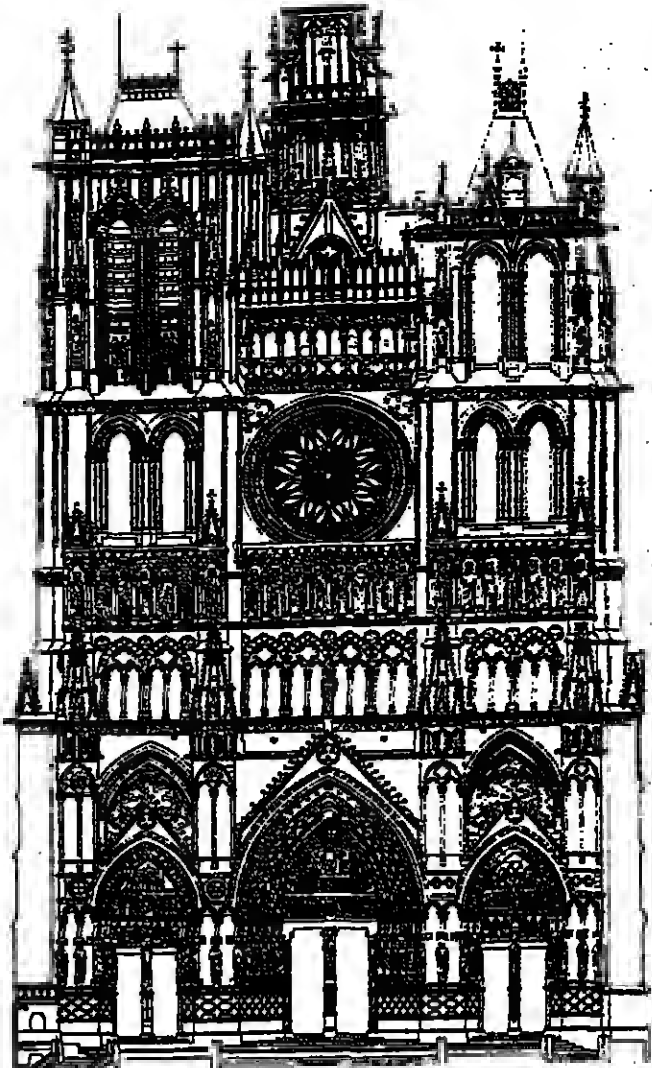
Inside the cathedral, a cleaning in the 1980s discovered that the scenes carved in stone around the ambulatory, the part curving behind the choir, are brightly and realistically painted. Previous to the cleaning, the ambulatory sculptures had been concealed by coverings of dirt, candle smoke and varnish, so that no one suspected the brilliance lying beneath. The vast trusslike columns also bear traces of rich colors.

RESEARCHERS theorize that the outside of the building must have been similarly painted.

According to reconstructions, the edifice was a colorful symphony of vivid characters and scenes, like a giant book open to the world. The deputy mayor in charge of culture, Frédéric Thorel, has kicked up a controversy by proposing to reconstruct the colors on the facade, using the clues revealed by the laser device. "This is perhaps the last chance of making a great cathedral live again as it was when it was born," he said.

The chances of this happening are remote. The cathedral is the property of the state, not the city, and the Ministry of Culture's conservation experts are not about to embrace such a daring proposition.

The discoveries at Amiens, however, have opened up new questions



Sketch of Amiens's 13th-century cathedral.

about Gothic art and architecture.

The conventional wisdom is that the architects of the northern Gothic cathedrals dealt primarily in form, inspired by the intermingling of the branches in the forests that surrounded them. The invention of the external flying buttress enabled them to build toward the sky, creating delicate and bask-like constructions in stone and enlarging the expanse of the windows.

Architects in the south, in contrast, developed the idea of the Greek temple and the Roman basilica. Without the support of buttresses, their cathedrals tended to be squat and relatively small windows and thick walls. The ancient basilicas of Italy are often of unadorned brick or stone outside, sometimes hidden among crowded cityscapes, but opening up to reveal intricate decorative schemes of fresco painting and mosaic.

The distinction between northern and southern styles was emphasized by the Gothic revival of the 19th century and reinforced in the training of generations of art historians, whose visual perception was and still is developed with the help of plaster molds and black and white photographs. The northern churches have therefore long been visualized in monochrome, either in black or, as a result of the modern vogue for restoration, in wedding-cake white. Georges Durand's exhaustive monograph on the cathedral at Amiens, published in the early part of the century, does not begin to speculate on the use of color.

But the evidence of Amiens suggests that the people of the north were as susceptible to brightness and color as those in the south. In

a recent article, a noted Gothic expert, Roland Recht, director of the Strasbourg museums, suggested that "a certain taste for 'kitsch'" formed part of 13th-century aesthetic sensibility.

"To accept today that the monuments of the Middle Ages, including those of the Cistercians, were covered in colors in the interior and, in part, on the exterior, is to accept a complete revision of the image that we have formed of an epoch," he said.

THAT the buildings and statues of Athens were not the sepulchral white that Neoclassicism imagined them to be, but were richly decorated, is generally accepted. The 19th-century reconstructions of classical buildings in Athens, gaudy with gold and enameled colors, are probably closer to the original concept than the modern idealization of white marble Hellenic temples. Nevertheless, they seem gaudy to a modern sensibility, and the same would probably be true of the Gothic cathedrals if they were to reappear in bright polychrome.

In any case, experts say it would be impossible to establish what would be the right colors. The stonework was repainted many times over a period of hundreds of years. Twenty-nine coats of color were identified on the cathedral's renowned statue of the Mother of God from the south door. The laser beam has cut a window through the grime to reveal a delicate eyebrow on the statue, which has been moved into an inside chapel for restoration and replaced with a resin copy.

The laser technique has never before been used on such a large building. It will take about two years to finish the south tower and a decade to complete the entire facade. The result, experts believe, is likely to be softer and more natural than restorations carried out with older methods. The main drawback is the cost of developing and manufacturing the specialized laser machinery, but this is likely to come down as the technique is more widely used.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

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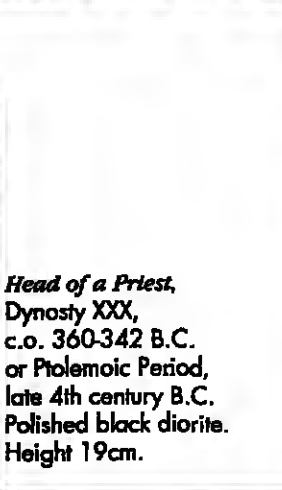
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An Experts' Market Brings Saner Prices At Old Master Drawings Auction, Overpriced Works Did Not Sell

LONDON — For those who buy art for pleasure, it is happy times once again. Attending Christie's sale of Old Master drawings on Tuesday made experienced buyers feel 15 years younger.

Few auctions in recent months have shown such clarity that speculation is dead or doomed, and that collectors and dealers who know what they are doing are in control. Perhaps the most striking feature of the new market is the solid indifference that greets any merchandise carrying estimates deemed too high, however great the work may be.

Right at the beginning, a wonderful cavalry battle by Polidoro Caldara da Caravaggio done around 1510-1530 carried an estimate set far too high, at £20,000 to £30,000 (about \$31,000 to \$46,500). At £17,000, the attendance stalled and the Polidoro da Caravaggio fell dead. The same fate was meted out to the Francesco Salviati that followed even though it illustrates a very remarkable piece of art sleuthing by one of Christie's experts, David Ekserdjian.

The drawing shows three men carrying vases and a big pricket-candlestick done with great attention paid to volume and movement. White is used over the brown wash to enhance light effects and the contours have been gone over with a pen. In the background, silhouettes looking like shadows seen in a dream have been quickly sketched with the tip of the brush dipped in wash. This curious drawing was already recognized as a Salviati when it came up at Christie's on April 1, 1987, and sold for £18,700. But the contrasts in the drawing remained inexplicable until Ekserdjian traveled to Rome in 1991.

The Palazzo Ricci-Sacchetti, which is privately owned, was open to visitors that day. Ekserdjian gazed at the Salviati or main reception room and peeped briefly into an adjacent hall, the "Sala di Salamone." He was struck by a group of three men carrying objects in the frieze painted under the ceiling. These looked familiar. Ekserdjian made a rough sketch and, on returning to London, had no doubt that the Salviati drawing sold in 1987 had been used as a preparatory study for the frieze. This had deepened the mystery. An art historian, J. L. de Long, had just demonstrated that these frescoes were the work of one Ponso Jacopo mentioned in period archives. On the other hand the archives indicated that Salviati had worked on the main reception hall.

Suddenly, it all fell into place. Salviati, a vastly superior artist, must have been commissioned to oversee the project. Knowing that he would not be painting the fresco himself, Sal-

viati had sketched a preparatory drawing larger in size than usual and gone over the contours to make his purpose perfectly clear to Ponso Jacopo. Ekserdjian had one last inspiration. This "Ponso Jacopo," alias Ponso Jacopo, must be the French sculptor who collaborated with Germain Pilon on the tomb of Henry II in the Basilique de Saint Denis near Paris. Hence, perhaps, the very sculptural appearance of the characters and the emphasized contours in the drawing, which would allow Salviati to make his message crystal clear to the sculptor.

This wonderful discovery, which documents in rare detail the very complex creative process of the Italian Renaissance, should have boosted the drawing. Three years ago, it might have helped it reach the ambitious £30,000 to £40,000 estimate, imprudently printed in the catalogue. Not anymore. The Salviati sputtered to £17,500 and fell unsold at £18,000.

A third failure proved that the price revision process applies all the way down the financial scale. An attractive drawing by Giorgio Vasari, the 16th-century architect, draftsman, and art collector who is often called the founder of modern art criticism, fell at £4,500 against a £7,000 to £10,000 estimate. The drawing is a design for the remodeling of the altar and crossing in a Gothic church. This is a fascinating document on the Renaissance approach to medieval art. However, the estimate was at a level more in keeping with the prices of three years ago.

Did Noel Annesley, the auctioneer, sense that a change of direction was desirable? As the drawing that I consider by far the most beautiful in the whole sale came up, Annesley certainly acted as if he did. The study of an old man's head in black red and white chalk by Federico Barocci was used by the 16th-century painter as a model for Saint Jerome in the Louvre's "Crucifixion" dated 1590. Titled three quarters to the right, the man seems to be wistfully laughing at some inner thought, with a mix of pain and irony aimed at himself, at life, at the world at large. It was obviously observed from life, which is rarely perceptible in 16th-century drawings from Italy, as Ekserdjian remarked after the sale.

The incomparable vigor makes it one of Barocci's finest drawings, certainly among those seen at auction, even though it suffers from water stains along the lower edge. But as Annesley opened the bidding at £12,000, no one responded. Suddenly, he brought down his hammer, repeating "£12,000" and added "1083, commission bid." This meant that the auctioneer had allowed the drawing to go to someone who had left a bid with him under number 1083. The price at which Annesley decided to sell rather than buy it was 60 percent of the low estimate set at £20,000 (the high estimate was £30,000).

Coming from Annesley, one of Britain's leading connoisseurs of Old Master drawings with special emphasis on the Italian schools and an auctioneer with 26 years experience, marvellously attuned to his public, such a decision says a lot. Not least because Annesley is Christie's worldwide deputy chairman and as such a key decision-maker in the auction house.

At that moment, the deputy chairman clearly felt that the time had come to climb down on estimates geared to the past. As the sale proceeded, he was repeatedly shown to be right.



Francesco Salviati's 'The Inauguration of the Temple' (detail).

The study doubled the £19,940 it made on July 1, 1986, as it rose to £39,750.

They also competed with alacrity over a superb drawing in pen and brown wash, heightened with white, which Christie's considers to be the work of Jean-Francois de Troy (1679-1752). The basis for this attribution appears to be a painting on the same Biblical theme, Joseph as a young man trying to resist the enterprising blandishments of a young woman in the nude, Potiphar's wife. But the resemblance in the general composition stops at some very significant details. Besides, none of the French or Continental connoisseurs in the room recognized de Troy's manner in the handling of the pen, which displays dazzling virtuosity associated with considerable vigor.

This led Adolphe Stein, of Craon-sur-Sierres, who is now "retired" but attends every interesting auction, to remark that it could almost be the work of "some one like Boucher drawing as a very young man under Baroque influence." French experts like Bruno de Baryer thought that Andre Baridon was a possibility worth investigating. Not one of those I spoke to accepted the de Troy theory for a second, all agreeing about its virtuosity.

A London dealer got the piece for a very substantial £29,900. Elaborate discussions of the matter will no doubt come out in print in the months to come. That, too, has always been part of the connoisseur's fun.

How Artists Grappled With Holocaust Subject

By Michael Kimmelman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — "To write poetry after Auschwitz is barbaric," said the German philosopher Theodor Adorno, and implicit in his statement was the challenge that has faced every artist who has tried to grapple with the Holocaust.

The four works of art commissioned by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, which opens to the public in Washington on Monday, are attempts to meet that challenge. They have been chosen by an exceptionally thoughtful committee of curators, scholars and collectors. The artists have eschewed the "small child clinging to mother's skirt" sort of realism that has turned much memorial imagery into kitsch. These are serious works of art that nonetheless try to evoke in their forms some of the difficult issues at hand.

If all this sounds like so many qualified compliments, unfortunately that is inevitable. Not even these sculptures and paintings by four distinguished and gifted Americans — Richard Serra, Joel Shapiro, Sol LeWitt and Elizabeth Kelly — serve as more than footnotes in the context of this extraordinary new museum.

The building, designed by the architect James Ingo Freed, is a far more effective work of abstraction than any of these pieces. Adorno was right on one essential level; no artwork related to the Holocaust can equal in its visceral impact the sight of an actual railroad car on which Jews were transported to Auschwitz or of empty canisters of Zyklon B, the poison used in the gas chambers there.

The dense and highly detailed permanent display is filled with such objects, along with historical films, videotaped presentations and interviews with Holocaust survivors. Every Holocaust memorial confronts the problem of how to engage visitors without turning the material at hand into something too engaging, how to avoid the sort of exploitation of the material that can turn Auschwitz into a theme park. This exhibition somehow manages to be both exceptionally lively (and technologically sophisticated) in its visual presentation and also unswervingly sober. It knowingly skirts the edge of kitsch at times, as does Freed's architecture, but manages never to cross that line.

There are, for instance, machines near the elevators leading to the permanent display that issue computerized cards in the form of passports bearing names and photographs of European Jews who lived during the Holocaust.

As visitors follow the course of the display, outlining the roots of Nazism, the upsurge of anti-Semitism leading to the Final Solution, and the defeat of Germany, they can also trace the fate of these Jews by inserting the cards into additional machines placed throughout the exhibition.

The idea is hokey but affecting. It is one among various attempts by the

museum to impress a human face upon a murderous story that can seem too inhuman to grasp.

The commissioned artworks are also attempts to give to the Holocaust a comprehensively human dimension. Each piece comes as a passageway or transitional point in the museum, presumably so as not to compete directly with the documentary material.

Shapiro's sculpture, in two parts and titled "Loss and Regeneration," stands outside an entrance to the building. Serra's sculpture, "Gravity," divides a staircase leading from the main hall down to a lower floor containing two theaters, classrooms and a gallery for temporary exhibitions.

Both Kelly's suite of wall sculptures, called "Memorial," and LeWitt's wall painting, called "Consequence," are in spaces that lead from one part of the permanent exhibition to another, spaces that are intended to be places of repose different from the exhibition in attitude and form of address (in other words, textless and abstract, after so many wall texts and so much reality).

The premise is an old, if questionable, one: that art is inherently therapeutic and, as an expression of individual creativity, fundamentally optimistic.

There's some truth to the ood on the case of one of the artworks. Kelly's triangular room of white wall sculptures — three rectangular sculptures on one wall, inevitably suggestive of tombstones, and a pie-shaped sculpture on another — is something of a relief, coming as it does after a long sequence of darkened galleries containing the grim documentation of Hitler's rise to power.

THE contemplative aspirations of Kelly's room and the room containing LeWitt's wall painting — of a series of five differently colored squares, a gray square at the center of each — are seriously undermined by the awkwardness and openness of their spaces and the bustle that takes place within them.

Serra's work is somewhat more successful, partly because its function is different. A 12-foot-high, 12-foot-wide block of steel (3.6 meters by 3.6 meters) unevenly splitting a staircase, it underscores the theme of rupture and disjunction that is fundamental to Freed's architectural scheme.

A visitor using the stairs is forced to deal with the sculpture, to choose a way around it. As a metaphor for the Holocaust, it raises the issue of the unavoidable, the intractable.

But all of this is to stress that the sculpture plays a supporting role in the building. Shapiro's work in bronze is, like much of his art, abstract yet with figurative references. One part of the sculpture suggests a headless figure tumbling or running; the other, placed about 100 feet away, is in the shape of an overturned house that could also be the figure's head. It is the only one of the four commissioned works to include an element of playfulness.

In May, Paris Is Stage for Japanese Arts

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Throughout May, Paris is hosting a festival of Japanese plastic arts, theater and culture, including a rare presentation of the only Noh play written by a Frenchman.

Hideo Kuzuo directs and will perform in Paul Claudel's "La Femme et son Ombre" ("The Woman and Her Shadow") in four performances at the Rond Point Theatre Renaud-Barrault. The work was first performed in 1923 at the Imperial Theater in Tokyo, where Claudel served as French ambassador from 1921 to 1927.

The cultural festival is being held partly under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), which is staging many of the events, including movie projections, cultural debates, a fashion show, lectures and a staging of the formalistic Japanese Tea Ceremony, at its headquarters in Paris.

Other performances at the Rond Point theater include: • The drum troupe of Amazo Sen and Arahara May 4 and 7. The group, relatively unknown to Western audiences, mingles traditional Japanese rhythms with themes derived from Latin American music and jazz. The instruments range from small hand ones to drums up to two meters (6 1/2 feet) in diameter.

• The Kabuki tradition will be represented May 4 and 9 in Yukio Mishima's play, "The Tree of the Tropics," which takes place in a large, dark house against a background of insect and partridge. The director, Eiji Mihara, has worked for several years with Maurice Béjart and the Ballet of the 20th Century.

• The 600-year-old Izumi school directed by Motohide Izumi, will present another theatrical tradition.

Kyogen, performing three of its comedies and two adaptations of Molière.

• A production of Butch music and dance by the composer Tadatoshi Nagoya and the choreographer Kazuo Tanano, a fusion of tradition and modernity, will be staged May 14 and 23. Butch will also be featured in a dance adaptation of the "Confessions of Saint Augustine" May 21 and 30 and in a work by Henri Michaux, "L'Espace aux Ombres," May 26 and 30.

Look also for events at the House of Poetry at the Forum Les Halles, the Basille Opera studio, the Grand Arch at La Defense, the Pompidou center and the Guimet museum of Oriental arts.

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SALES / SOLD

Beatie flops: What was hailed by Phillips in London as the largest sale ever of Beatle memorabilia fell flat when two of the star exhibits — John Lennon's guitar and his piano — failed to sell after doubts arose about the extent of their connection with the Beatles.

Jesse James gun: The Smith and Wesson revolver used to kill Wild Bill Hearst Jesse James will be sold Wednesday in Lewes, the British auctioneer Walls and Walls said after two weeks of trans-Atlantic legal wrangling about the gun's ownership.

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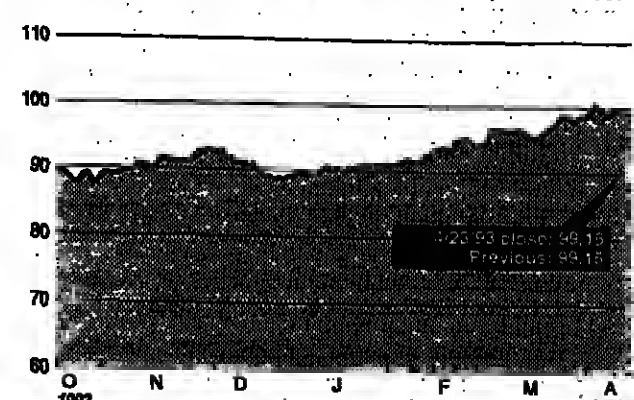






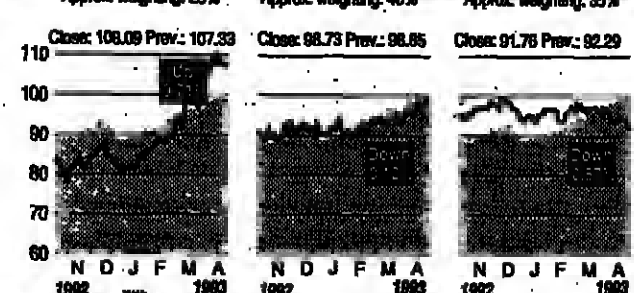
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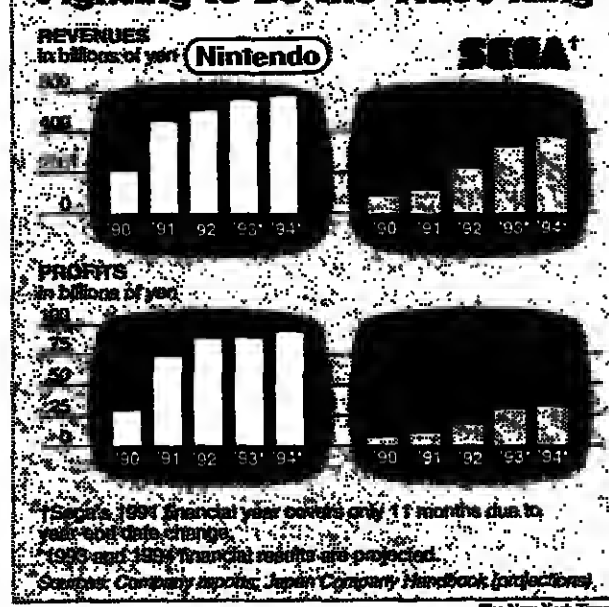
Industry	Close	Prev.	% Change
Energy	100.27	102.57	-1.76
Utilities	111.78	111.31	+0.42
Finance	100.58	99.82	+0.76
Services	108.36	106.71	-0.32
Capital Goods	100.41	100.41	Unch.
Raw Materials	102.00	101.32	+0.68
Consumer Goods	86.49	86.67	-0.21
Miscellaneous	103.52	103.42	+0.10

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## Nintendo Stock Now Being Seen As a Losing Play

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service  
TOKYO — The game may finally be over for Nintendo, which reignited the video-game boom in the 1980s and used it to become one of the most profitable companies in Japan.  
That, at least, is the view of a growing number of analysts, including some longtime supporters of Nintendo Co. who are suddenly switching their recommendations on the company's stock from "buy" to "sell."  
There is little prospect that Nintendo will have more years of hyper-growth, they say, explaining that the company, which is based in Kyoto, is facing a more saturated market, tougher competition from its archrival, Sega Enterprises, and a seeming inability to define its future technological direction.  
"I recommended people get out of Nintendo two weeks ago," said Chuck Goto, senior analyst at S.G. Warburg in Tokyo, who until then had been bullish on the company for three years. "I really think the long-term fundamental trend is changing for the company."  
David Penda of Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities shifted his recommendation to sell, from buy, on both Nintendo and Sega a month ago. He expects Nintendo to post revenue and profit growth of only 2 percent in the financial year that began this month.  
Nintendo, once a manufacturer of playing cards, has been virtually immune to the recession that has sharply cut the profits of nearly every other Japanese electronics company.  
Revenue for the financial year that ended in March is expected to climb 10 percent, to 560 billion yen (\$5 billion). Net income is expected to reach \$6 billion, up just 1 percent from the previous year.  
Nintendo's stock, too, has done relatively well, staying at roughly the 10,000-yen level throughout 1992 as Japan's overall market declined.  
But since the beginning of this year, as the overall Tokyo stock market has risen almost 20 percent, Nintendo shares have fallen.

## Fighting to Be the Video King



Revenue in billions of yen. Nintendo's 1992 financial year covers only 11 months due to year-end changes. Sega's 1992 financial results are projected. Source: Company reports, Japan Company Handbook (Intelligence), The New York Times.

## U.S. Seeks Goals On Purchases of Goods by Japan

New York Times Service  
TOKYO — Saying that no other approach would work, Ronald H. Brown, the American secretary of commerce, pressed Japan on Friday to agree to new, measurable goals for increasing its purchases of American products.  
But in a possible concession to Japan, he said the targets need not always be a specific share of the Japanese market for foreign goods.  
Mr. Brown is on a three-day trip to Japan only a week after President Bill Clinton met with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in Washington and told him that the United States wanted Japan to accept specific targets for opening its markets.  
Japan is resisting the idea, calling that approach "managed trade" and arguing that it is impossible to agree to in advance without knowing the price and quality of the items to be purchased.  
But Mr. Brown said at a news conference that "there are other ways of measuring results," other than market share. He mentioned the number of joint ventures between U.S. and Japanese companies in a particular industry, the number of instances in which U.S. components were incorporated in the design of Japanese products and the overall increase in U.S. exports.  
Washington and Tokyo are now working on two new trade agreements, Mr. Brown said. One will be aimed at reforming the structure of the Japanese economy to make it easier for foreign companies to compete by, for example, tightening antitrust rules. This program will be the successor to the so-called Structural Impediments Initiative.  
The other, which Mr. Brown called a "strategic export initiative," will try to improve market access in specific sectors. Mr. Brown and Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, have identified several sectors that could be candidates for these negotiations, including computers, semiconductors, supercomputers, construction and cars.  
Mr. Brown met Friday with Mr. Miyazawa, as well as with Kikumoto, the foreign minister, and

## Foreigners Feel Like Outsiders

By Warren Brown  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — This city has become an inhospitable place for makers of foreign cars and trucks.  
Top executives of companies such as Toyota Motor Corp. and Honda Motor Co. say they cannot get audiences with officials in the administration of President Bill Clinton.  
And leaders of the Association of International Automobile Manufacturers have been left out of congressional hearings on the future of the auto industry in America.  
The Japanese car companies are especially concerned about their lack of access to Washington officials. Once held up as industrial models by U.S. lawmakers, they fear the price of their success might be tighter restrictions on the industry in America.  
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See FOREIGN, Page 16

## Rate Cuts: Weak Economic Medicine?

Bloomberg Business News  
PARIS — The latest round of interest-rate cuts in Europe fall short of offering any cure for the Continent's recession or preventing the German economy from contracting further, analysts said Friday.  
The Bundesbank's surprise quarter-point discount-rate cut and half-point Lombard rate cut on Thursday were followed by similar moves by central banks in France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark, as well as Sweden on Friday, triggering cuts in commercial bank lending rates.  
That is good news for corporate treasurers, who will be able to borrow at lower rates, and for high-deficit countries such as Italy and Belgium, whose debt-servicing charges will be considerably reduced.  
But it will do little or nothing to restore consumer confidence, battered by record unemployment in several European countries, or encourage companies hit by low demand to step up investment plans, analysts said.  
"European economies in general require large rate cuts," said Paul Hammett, international economist at Paribas Asset Management Ltd. "The rate cuts weren't huge, in fact they were miserly, especially the discount rate's reduction," he said.  
As a result, no one is expecting the latest dose of interest-rate cuts to produce a rapid recovery for Europe's battered economies, even if they may go some way to easing the pain in six or nine months' time.  
European stock markets generally reacted with disappointment to the cuts. The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index was unchanged, at 98.85. The FTSE index fell 31 points in London, the CAC-40 fell 29 points in Paris and in Frankfurt the DAX fell 9 points.  
Economists said a significant proportion of loans to industry and private individuals across Europe were made at fixed rates, which means central-bank rate cuts can take a long time to filter through to the real economy.

## ECONOMIC SCENE

### Would It Be a Good Thing If Japan Were Like U.S.?

By Peter Passell  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Anyone for Japan-bashing? It has long been a riskless sport in Washington. Labor approved, as did most big businesses. And Japanese leaders, loath to tamper with the alliance that meant peace and prosperity for decades, have carefully confined their contemptuous ripostes to domestic audiences.  
But the tone of the relationship is changing. While President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa agreed to disagree, no one familiar with the bland diplomatic rhetoric that the Japanese interpret last week's exchange as business-as-usual.  
Mr. Miyazawa's reluctance to assume the traditional position of little brother does not mark the beginning of an economic Cold War. The U.S. connection is simply too important to Japan to be allowed to rupture over the details of rice quotas and imported auto parts. Indeed, to many economists dismayed by the U.S. administration's campaign to guarantee American companies a minimum share of the Japanese market, the biggest worry is that the gods may punish Mr. Clinton by giving him much of what he wants.  
Stripped to essentials, Washington's complaint is twofold. First, U.S. products have been discriminated against by Japan's clubby corporate system, in which back-scratching matters more than quality or price. As important, Japan has locked itself into an export-or-stagnate mode in which growth can come only at the expense of foreign competitors and domestic consumers.  
But in the view of many economists, this conventional political wisdom is at odds with the facts. Gary Saxonhouse, an economist at the University of Michigan, concedes that Japan is guilty of trade protectionism. But he points out that America has been an equal offender, notably in clothing, steel, dairy products, sugar and automobiles in recent years, transplanting much of its export capacity to American shores. "Since 1983," Mr. Saxonhouse noted, "our exports to Japan have grown more rapidly than our exports to Europe, while our imports have grown more slowly."  
The only reason the trade gap between the two countries has

## Drop in U.S. Orders Darkens Prospects

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Orders for big-ticket U.S. factory goods slumped 3.7 percent in March, a widespread decline that was the biggest in 15 months, the Commerce Department reported Friday.  
The results were worse than expected and further dampened analysts' hopes for stepped-up economic expansion, even though the East Coast blizzard was once again cited as contributing to poor or lackluster March statistics.  
While orders may not have been affected as much as, say, industrial output or retail sales, economists said storms do disrupt the process by keeping executives from their offices and by aggravating any unwanted buildup of inventory.  
"We are also watching some slowdown in overall economic activity from what we came to enjoy in late 1992," said Brian J. Fabozzi, chief economist at Midland Global Markets. Mr. Fabozzi is among the large group of forecasters expecting gross domestic product for the first quarter to be just about half the 4.7 percent fourth-quarter pace when figures for the January-March period are reported next Thursday.  
Friday's report also showed that shipments of durable goods rose seven-tenths of 1 percent in March, while backlogs of unfilled orders fell 1.1 percent, in the first decline since November.  
Durable goods, items lasting three years or more ranging from microwave ovens to Boeing 747s, are the backbone of the industrial sector of the economy, with unfilled orders a widely followed predictor of general business conditions.  
The biggest factor in the tumble for U.S. orders, to \$130 billion, was a 10.2 percent drop in transportation equipment, mainly aircraft and parts, following sizable offsetting swings in January and February.  
But there were also declines in every other major sector except defense, which rose only enough to partly recover from a 27.9 percent February collapse.  
The rise in military goods was 6.5 percent, the report also showed, but this left the sector about \$2 billion shy of the \$3.8 billion level posted in January.  
New orders for nonmilitary capital goods excluding commercial aircraft and parts declined 2.2 percent last month.

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2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
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## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	April 23	April 23
Australian \$	1.775	1.780
British pound	1.625	1.630
Canadian \$	1.350	1.355
Deutsche Mark	1.630	1.635
French franc	166.50	167.00
Japanese yen	136.00	136.50
New Zealand \$	1.250	1.255
Swiss franc	1.480	1.485
U.S. dollar	1.000	1.000

Key Money Rates	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar
3-month	3.5%	7.0%
6-month	3.75%	7.5%
1-year	4.0%	8.0%

Other Dollar Values	Per \$	Per \$
Australian \$	0.563	0.565
British pound	0.606	0.608
Canadian \$	0.746	0.748
Deutsche Mark	0.607	0.609
French franc	66.50	66.75
Japanese yen	136.00	136.50
New Zealand \$	0.700	0.705
Swiss franc	0.800	0.805



MARKET DIARY

Doubts on Economy Pull Down Stocks

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — Stocks fell for the fifth day in a row after the U.S. government said orders for durable goods had fallen by the steepest amount in more than a year.

"The durable-goods report took the steam right out of this market," said Thomas Heck, senior vice president in equity trading at Mason Securities.

Mining stocks, bucking the trend, rallied as investors stampeded into gold shares ahead of the weekend's referendum on President Boris Yeltsin's future as president of Russia, traders said.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended 154.00 points lower at 3,413.77, after having been down as much as 25 points in the morning. The average lost 65 points for the week after closing at a record 3,478.61 on April 16.

Stocks declined after the Commerce Department reported that orders for big-ticket items such as airplanes, cars and appliances had fallen 3.7 percent in March, the biggest drop since December 1991.

"The durable-goods report provided more evidence that the economic recovery is stalling," said Tony Cecin, director of equity trading at Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Inc. "If the economy continues to lose its strength, it raises serious questions about the

strength of earnings in the third and fourth quarters.

Going against the trend, American Express Co. and Amgen Inc. reported better-than-expected earnings for the first quarter, triggering gains in those stocks.

American Express gained 1/2 to 29 1/2 after the travel and financial-services company reported first-quarter profit from operations of 75 cents a share, up from 51 cents.

The results beat analysts' estimates of 52 cents a share. After accounting charges, net income declined 2.4 percent, to 48 cents a share from 56 cents.

Amgen rose 1/2 to 39 1/2. The biotechnology company reported first-quarter earnings of 61 cents a share, including an accounting gain of six cents a share. Earnings from operations rose to 55 cents from 43 cents a year ago, above the mean analyst estimate of 53 cents compiled by Zacks Investment Research.

But overall, investors were discouraged by the stock market's failure to sustain a rally Thursday, even after Germany cut interest rates, traders said, as well as by higher Treasury bond yields.

"The weakness in the Treasury market even after the weak durable-goods report is a concern to some people," said Dale Tills, manager of institutional equities trading at Charles Schwab & Co.

Trading was moderate, with about 259 million shares changing hands on the Big Board.

The Dow



Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial Average 1989-1993

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Active stocks.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for AMEX Most Active stocks.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Diary.

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EUROPEAN FUTURES

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N.Y. Stocks

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PESETA: Spain Under Pressure

(Continued from page 1)

Spain is not indispensable since Spanish exports have been increasing much more than imports," the official said.

Nonetheless, few believe Spain can sustain interest rates of almost 10 percent above inflation with its economy in a tailspin and unemployment rising close to 20 percent.

Investor jitters are compounded by the approach of the general elec-

tions in which the governing Socialist Party is likely to lose power to the populist Popular Party, analysts said.

The need to push interest rates down to bolster the economy and stall the rise in unemployment may become the next government's priority, and concern about the stability of the peseta has heightened, they said.

The peseta was last devalued by 6 percent in November, along with the Portuguese escudo.

(Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)

Durables Hit Dollar

The dollar tumbled against the yen and Deutsche mark as Friday after the U.S. government said Friday

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World Bank Plans Huge Loan to Russia

WASHINGTON — In one of the biggest Western efforts to assist Russia's oil industry, the World Bank announced Friday that it had reached an agreement to help finance a \$1 billion project to increase Russia's oil output.

The World Bank said it would provide more than \$500 million in loans toward the plan, which aims to boost output by \$1.5 billion a year by reopening 1,200 oil wells that have been closed

because of a lack of spare parts, inadequate maintenance and other problems.

The plan will increase Russia's output by 33,000 tons per day, the World Bank said, helping to increase Russia's annual production by 3 percent.

World Bank officials said they hoped the plan would enable Russia to increase its exports and hard-currency revenues, thus reducing its dependence on Western aid and easing its painful transition to a market economy.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Large table showing world stock markets with columns for various cities (Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Zurich) and their respective stock indices and changes.

U.S. FUTURES

Grains

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Exxon Earnings Fell 8.4% in Quarter

IRVING, Texas (UPI) — Exxon Corp., the world's largest oil company, reported Friday that its first-quarter earnings had dropped 8.4 percent, due to weak profit margins in petroleum products and chemicals.

Exxon said its earnings in the first quarter declined to \$1.185 billion, or 94 cents a share, from \$1.295 billion, or \$1.03 a share, in the year-earlier quarter. Sales fell to \$27.6 billion, from \$27.9 billion in the same period a year earlier.

"Petroleum-product and chemical margins remained weak during the quarter, depressing results both in the United States and abroad," said Exxon's chairman, Lawrence G. Rawl. "Excess industry capacity in refining and chemical manufacturing and slow economic growth were among the principal causes," he added.

Allstate Drops Florida Policyholders

MIAMI (AP) — Stunned by Hurricane Andrew, Allstate Insurance Co. plans to drop about 300,000 Florida policyholders and wants to raise rates for those it keeps.

About one-quarter of Allstate's holders of home-owner, renter and condominium insurance in Florida would lose their coverage under the plan announced late Thursday.

But the company, Florida's second-largest home insurer, said it would not cut off policyholders in areas of Dade County battered by the hurricane, designated Andrew's "strike zone," said a spokesman.

Allstate also said it would seek rate increases, perhaps as large as 4 percent, "to more adequately reflect hurricane exposure." The company paid \$1.65 billion in claims related to Hurricane Andrew.

IBM Spins Off Adstar as Subsidiary

NEW YORK (AP) — IBM, searching outside the company for new leaders, named a Silicon Valley executive Friday as chairman and chief executive of its \$6 billion computer-disk-drive business.

In a further sign of the struggling computer company's push to decentralize, International Business Machines Corp. also said it was splitting off its Adstar unit as a wholly owned subsidiary.

IBM appointed Ed Zschan, a computer-industry veteran and former U.S. Congressman, to head Adstar, which is based in San Jose, California. Mr. Zschan is a former chairman and chief executive of Centor Corp. He served in the House of Representatives from 1983 to 1986.

James River to Close 2 Paper Mills

RICHMOND, Virginia (AP) — James River Corp. said Friday it would reduce its work force by 2,000 and close two mills this year in an effort to improve its financial performance.

The planned job cuts represent 6.9 percent of the paper-products company's worldwide employment.

James River had a loss of \$427.3 million in 1992, in part because of accounting changes. It reported at its annual meeting Thursday that it lost \$10.1 million for the first quarter of this year.

Robert C. Williams, chairman, president and chief executive, still found some reason for optimism. "All trends are up for consumer products, packaging and communications-papers business segments," Mr. Williams said. He said 1992 was "one of the poorest years in the history of the industry."

Coke Makes New Bid to Enter India

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Coca-Cola Co., kicked out of India in the late 1970s, has asked the government for permission to re-enter the large Indian soft-drink market, Industry Ministry officials said Friday.

Coca-Cola has submitted a formal proposal to India's Foreign Investment Promotion Board for permission to set up a fully owned subsidiary in the world's second most populous nation. The board is expected to consider the proposal soon, officials said.

Coca-Cola's main rival, PepsiCo Inc., is already selling its drinks, Pepsi Cola and Seven-Up, in the Indian market. PepsiCo has a joint venture with a state-owned company in the Punjab, as well as with India's Tata industrial group.

U.S. FUTURES

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Large advertisement for MINI-MAX GMBH, featuring a stylized logo and contact information for advertising services.



# Sweden's Model Is Becoming a Myth Conflict Overshadows Decades of Industrial Harmony

**Reuters**  
STOCKHOLM — After more than half a century of virtual harmony, the Swedish model of industrial relations is fast degenerating into a sour, ideological conflict between labor and management.

Union leaders blame the conservative prime minister, Carl Bildt, for the remorseless rise in unemployment and accuse bosses of harking back to the bad old days of the 1930s.

The main employers' organization, SAF, in turn accuses the union leaders of using outdated Marxist jargon while cynically protecting their cosy fiefdoms at the expense of the unemployed.

"The situation is polarizing," said one academic political analyst in Stockholm, who asked not to be identified. He said the atmosphere was similar to, if not worse than, eight years ago, when Sweden was crippled by a short but widespread strike.

On a visit to Sweden last week, the president of the EC Commission, Jacques Delors, praised "the Swedish model," a pact between employers, workers and the state, which was seen abroad as an example of how to handle structural economic change without conflict.

Since 1938, employers and unions have negotiated with each other through central

organizations while the state provided underlying social security for the work force through a system of unemployment and other welfare benefits.

The unique social pact enabled Sweden to switch rapidly and painlessly out of its uncompetitive shipbuilding industry in the 1960s, but private employers say the model is now too cumbersome and the built-in payments system too costly.

The battle lines are forming over a proposed change to the 1974 law on job protection, known as LAS. Trade unions and the Social Democrats say they will fight any attempt to water down the law, which lays down strict procedures for hiring and firing and stipulates a last-in, first-out rule on layoffs.

"The government wants us to strengthen the position of employers, particularly small businesses, and help all workers rather than those represented by trade unions," said Ake Bouvin, impartial chairman of a committee set up by the government.

Mr. Bouvin's committee recommends extending the period of job probation to nine months from six and temporary job contracts to 12 months from six.

It would give managers the chance to

exempt 20 percent of the work force from the last-in, first-out rule and make a clearer distinction between full-time and contract workers.

Delays, refusal to work in a team and damaging client contacts would be new grounds for dismissal, and the rules on misconduct or crime would be simpler and tougher.

Swedish police complained recently, for example, that a labor tribunal reinstated two officers in Stockholm dismissed for a criminal offense.

"By signaling they want to weaken this law, the bourgeois government is declaring war on the labor movement and social democracy," said a Social Democrat, Ingela Thalen. "If they want a fight, they can have it."

Metal and print workers have said they may strike over the employers' refusal to sign collective wage deals, further poisoning the political atmosphere before the traditional May Day labor rallies.

Widespread labor unrest is the last thing Sweden needs, in the thick of its worst recession since World War II. Outright unemployment is 7.1 percent. The same percentage is out of work but on short-term job-creation and training programs.

# Major Proclaims End of Recession, But Doubts Linger

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
MANCHESTER — Prime Minister John Major, buoyant over recent economic data, said Friday that Britain was about to end its recession and become the fastest-growing of all major EC countries.

Britain is expected to report the first clear rise in gross domestic product since mid-1990 when first-quarter figures are released Monday. In a speech to a business audience in Manchester, Mr. Major said, "Britain is set for two years of solid growth, growth that is the fastest in the EC big league."

But even amid the current spate of bullish data, some cautioned against celebration, stressing the long-term threat of ballooning government borrowing and a big foreign-trade deficit. In addition, an academic forecasting concern said it was pessimistic on British job growth as productivity continued to lag, and the stock market fell, reflecting a host of uncertainties.

Mr. Major, however, took his cue from two other sets of data released Friday. He hailed as "very encouraging" a report from the Central Statistical Office that retail sales had jumped 0.5 percent in March after a 0.1 percent rise in February. The result surprised economists, who had forecast that sales would be flat.

On the trade front, meanwhile, Britain's trade gap with non-European Community countries narrowed to £920 million (£1.42 billion) in March, from £1.25 billion in February, with the value of exports jumping by 6 percent. Mr. Major picked up this theme in

Manchester as well, saying Britain's recovery would emphasize manufacturing and exporting, playing down the prominence given to the services sector by his predecessor, Margaret Thatcher, during the 1980s.

"Vital though services are to our prosperity, we cannot depend on them alone," Mr. Major said. "We need a vibrant, thriving manufacturing base."

"Winning back lost markets is the only long-term policy for British industry — for the whole economy. And manufacturing is the soldier in the frontline of that struggle."

But at the same time, the academic organization Oxford Economic Forecasting said in its quarterly report that productivity in Britain remained below levels in other countries, which meant only "limited net hiring" as the economy recovered.

And the London stock market still appeared to need convincing, as the FT-SE 100 index of leading British equities fell 37.3 points, or 1.29 percent, to close at 2,843.8.

Mr. Major, who is becoming increasingly outspoken in his commitment to Europe, also dismissed domestic political opposition to the Maastricht treaty, saying the pact would help build what Britain wanted — "a trading Europe."

"Maastricht opens the way to the sort of Community we want," he said. "Taking the essential step away from centralization, we gain the benefits of the single market without the drawbacks."

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

Investor's Europe			
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40	
1990	2000	2000	
1700	2800	2000	
1500	2700	1800	
1300	2500	1600	
1100	2300	1400	
900	2100	1200	
700	1900	1000	
500	1700	800	
300	1500	600	
100	1300	400	
0	1100	200	
1982	1982	1982	
1983	1983	1983	
1984	1984	1984	
1985	1985	1985	
1986	1986	1986	
1987	1987	1987	
1988	1988	1988	
1989	1989	1989	
1990	1990	1990	
1991	1991	1991	
1992	1992	1992	
1993	1993	1993	
Exchange Index	Index	Index	Change
Amsterdam CBS Trend	110.30	111.30	-0.90
Brussels Stock Index	6,193.45	6,225.66	-0.52
Frankfurt DAX	1,667.10	1,666.74	+0.18
Frankfurt FAZ	667.33	666.16	+0.18
Helsinki HEX	1,116.55	1,108.95	+1.31
London Financial Times 20	2,240.59	2,262.30	-0.99
London FTSE 100	2,843.80	2,811.70	+1.29
Madrid General Index	294.20	291.30	+1.20
Milan	1,178.10	1,164.60	+1.20
Rome CAC 40	1,616.68	1,644.46	-1.43
Stockholm Affarsvecklingen	1,260.35	1,266.72	-0.78
Vienna Stock Index	364.96	365.82	-0.21
Zurich SBS	726.28	744.20	-0.67

Sources: Reuters, AFP  
International Herald Tribune

# Pearson Expands TV Role With Thames

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
LONDON — Pearson PLC said Friday it was making a friendly bid, worth \$9 million (\$155 million), for Thames Television PLC, Britain's biggest independent TV program producer.

Frank Barlow, the managing director of Pearson, said the purchase, which has already been approved by Thames's major

shareholder, Thorn EMI PLC, would effectively create a television division for the conglomerate. Pearson, which owns the Financial Times, holds a stake of 17.5 percent in the satellite broadcaster BSkyB and just under 15 percent in Yorkshire Television, which broadcasts to northeast England.

Mr. Barlow said that under British competition rules, Pearson was

restricted to its current involvement in the British broadcasting market. The acquisition of Thames, which has no broadcast license, is a "very good one," he said, because it strengthens the company's television business.

"I think there's ample scope for profits in this kind of business," Mr. Barlow said. "We expect it to contribute to profits in its first full year

and in the nine months as well." But some analysts questioned how valuable Thames, which lost its license in the 1991 auction of commercial franchises, would be in the long run. "The quality of earnings from production companies is pretty low," said Louise Barton, an analyst at the stockbrokerage Henderson Crosthwaite.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

# BUNDESBANK: Rate Cuts Aren't Enough to End Europe's Recession

(Continued from first finance page)  
The French economy will take many months to start recovering, however.

Meanwhile, the government is forecasting a rise of between 150,000 and 200,000 in France's record 3 million unemployed, already accounting for 10.6 percent of the work force. Economy Minister Edmond Alphandery says he sees no recovery before the end of this year or even early next.

"In spite of all the French authorities' efforts to revive the economy through interest-rate cuts, economic growth will remain extremely sluggish in the two to three years to come," said Jean-François Mercier at Salomon Brothers in London.

The French economy will probably pick up in the second half of this year, he said, but too late to prevent France's gross domestic product contracting by 0.3 percent in 1993.

In Italy, which is facing a wave of political corruption scandals and which saw its economy shrink 0.3 percent in the fourth quarter of last year, the Bank of Italy's rate cut is unlikely to have a big impact on the real economy, analysts said.

"It will help companies lighten the weight of their debt, but that's not the main factor in the current recession," said Rosella Soler, an economist at Emron-Solier. "The problem is that internal demand is depressed."

She said internal demand in Italy was not much affected by interest rates, since demand was being held back by new taxes introduced last year, fear of taxes to be introduced this year, and wage growth that is below the inflation rate.

Even cuts in base lending rates by Italian banks Thursday are unlikely to have much impact on Italian companies, since few have

access to borrowing at that level and base rate cuts are not reflected throughout banks' interest rate structure.

Germany, which sparked the interest-rate cuts, could be one of the last countries to benefit. It is still heading into recession, whereas most of its European neighbors are struggling to emerge from prolonged periods of weakness.

"It would be totally wrong to expect a fundamental recovery of the German economy from this move," said Jörg Beyfuss, senior economist at the IW economics research institute in Cologne. "Monetary policy on its own can't put a brake on the steep slide of the economy."

The Bundesbank's rate cuts Thursday were its third this year.

"The important aspect of the rate cut is its psychological side," said Thorsten Neufeld, economist at Deutsche Bank.

# COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.	Philip Morris	Rockwell Int'l	Sears/Roebuck	Southwestern Bell	Texas Instruments
1st Qtr. Revenue	1,216	2,275	11,200	2,406	2,267
1st Qtr. Net Inc.	1,216	1,496	1,200	2,406	2,267
1st Qtr. Per Share	1.38	1.40	0.63	0.67	0.67
1992 Revenue	4,812	8,440	42,200	9,200	8,500
1992 Net Inc.	4,812	3,012	4,200	3,600	3,500
1992 Per Share	5.40	3.12	2.10	3.90	3.80
1993 Revenue	5,000	8,500	43,000	9,500	8,800
1993 Net Inc.	5,000	3,100	4,300	3,700	3,600
1993 Per Share	5.60	3.20	2.15	4.00	3.90
1993 Revenue	5,200	8,600	44,000	9,800	9,100
1993 Net Inc.	5,200	3,200	4,400	3,800	3,700
1993 Per Share	5.80	3.30	2.20	4.10	4.00
1993 Revenue	5,400	8,700	45,000	10,100	9,400
1993 Net Inc.	5,400	3,300	4,500	3,900	3,800
1993 Per Share	6.00	3.40	2.25	4.20	4.10
1993 Revenue	5,600	8,800	46,000	10,400	9,700
1993 Net Inc.	5,600	3,400	4,600	4,000	3,900
1993 Per Share	6.20	3.50	2.30	4.30	4.20
1993 Revenue	5,800	8,900	47,000	10,700	10,000
1993 Net Inc.	5,800	3,500	4,700	4,100	4,000
1993 Per Share	6.40	3.60	2.35	4.40	4.30
1993 Revenue	6,000	9,000	48,000	11,000	10,300
1993 Net Inc.	6,000	3,600	4,800	4,200	4,100
1993 Per Share	6.60	3.70	2.40	4.50	4.40
1993 Revenue	6,200	9,100	49,000	11,300	10,600
1993 Net Inc.	6,200	3,700	4,900	4,300	4,200
1993 Per Share	6.80	3.80	2.45	4.60	4.50
1993 Revenue	6,400	9,200	50,000	11,600	10,900
1993 Net Inc.	6,400	3,800	5,000	4,400	4,300
1993 Per Share	7.00	3.90	2.50	4.70	4.60
1993 Revenue	6,600	9,300	51,000	11,900	11,200
1993 Net Inc.	6,600	3,900	5,100	4,500	4,400
1993 Per Share	7.20	4.00	2.55	4.80	4.70
1993 Revenue	6,800	9,400	52,000	12,200	11,500
1993 Net Inc.	6,800	4,000	5,200	4,600	4,500
1993 Per Share	7.40	4.10	2.60	4.90	4.80
1993 Revenue	7,000	9,500	53,000	12,500	11,800
1993 Net Inc.	7,000	4,100	5,300	4,700	4,600
1993 Per Share	7.60	4.20	2.65	5.00	4.90
1993 Revenue	7,200	9,600	54,000	12,800	12,100
1993 Net Inc.	7,200	4,200	5,400	4,800	4,700
1993 Per Share	7.80	4.30	2.70	5.10	5.00
1993 Revenue	7,400	9,700	55,000	13,100	12,400
1993 Net Inc.	7,400	4,300	5,500	4,900	4,800
1993 Per Share	8.00	4.40	2.75	5.20	5.10
1993 Revenue	7,600	9,800	56,000	13,400	12,700
1993 Net Inc.	7,600	4,400	5,600	5,000	4,900
1993 Per Share	8.20	4.50	2.80	5.30	5.20
1993 Revenue	7,800	9,900	57,000	13,700	13,000
1993 Net Inc.	7,800	4,500	5,700	5,100	5,000
1993 Per Share	8.40	4.60	2.85	5.40	5.30
1993 Revenue	8,000	10,000	58,000	14,000	13,300
1993 Net Inc.	8,000	4,600	5,800	5,200	5,100
1993 Per Share	8.60	4.70	2.90	5.50	5.40
1993 Revenue	8,200	10,100	59,000	14,300	13,600
1993 Net Inc.	8,200	4,700	5,900	5,300	5,200
1993 Per Share	8.80	4.80	2.95	5.60	5.50
1993 Revenue	8,400	10,200	60,000	14,600	13,900
1993 Net Inc.	8,400	4,800	6,000	5,400	5,300
1993 Per Share	9.00	4.90	3.00	5.70	5.60
1993 Revenue	8,600	10,300	61,000	14,900	14,200
1993 Net Inc.	8,600	4,900	6,100	5,500	5,400
1993 Per Share	9.20	5.00	3.05	5.80	5.70
1993 Revenue	8,800	10,400	62,000	15,200	14,500
1993 Net Inc.	8,800	5,000	6,200	5,600	5,500
1993 Per Share	9.40	5.10	3.10	5.90	5.80
1993 Revenue	9,000	10,500	63,000	15,500	14,800
1993 Net Inc.	9,000	5,100	6,300	5,700	5,600
1993 Per Share	9.60	5.20	3.15	6.00	5.90
1993 Revenue	9,200	10,600	64,000	15,800	15,100
1993 Net Inc.	9,200	5,200	6,400	5,800	5,700
1993 Per Share	9.80	5.30	3.20	6.10	6.00
1993 Revenue	9,400	10,700	65,000	16,100	15,400
1993 Net Inc.	9,400	5,300	6,500	5,900	5,800
1993 Per Share	10.00	5.40	3.25	6.20	6.10
1993 Revenue	9,600	10,800	66,000	16,400	15,700
1993 Net Inc.	9,600	5,400	6,600	6,000	5,900
1993 Per Share	10.20	5.50	3.30	6.30	6.20
1993 Revenue	9,800	10,900	67,000	16,700	16,000
1993 Net Inc.	9,800	5,500	6,700	6,100	6,000
1993 Per Share	10.40	5.60	3.35	6.40	6.30
1993 Revenue	10,000	11,000	68,000	17,000	16,300
1993 Net Inc.	10,000	5,600	6,800	6,200	6,100
1993 Per Share	10.60	5.70	3.40	6.50	6.40
1993 Revenue	10,200	11,100	69,000	17,300	16,600
1993 Net Inc.	10,200	5,700	6,900	6,300	6,200
1993 Per Share	10.80	5.80	3.45	6.60	6.50
1993 Revenue	10,400	11,200	70,000	17,600	16,900
1993 Net Inc.	10,400	5,800	7,000	6,400	6,300
1993 Per Share	11.00	5.90	3.50	6.70	6.60
1993 Revenue	10,600	11,300	71,000	17,900	17,200
1993 Net Inc.	10,600	5,900	7,100	6,500	6,400
1993 Per Share	11.20	6.00	3.55	6.80	6.70
1993 Revenue	10,800	11,400	72,000	18,200	17,500
1993 Net Inc.	10,800	6,000	7,200	6,600	6,500
1993 Per Share	11.40	6.10	3.60	6.90	6.80
1993 Revenue	11,000	11,500	73,000	18,500	17,800
1993 Net Inc.	11,000	6,100	7,300	6,700	6,600
1993 Per Share	11.60	6.20	3.65	7.00	6.90
1993 Revenue	11,200	11,600	74,000	18,800	18,100
19					



# Seoul Sees Chip-Sales Boom

## U.S. Dumping Duties to Have Little Effect

SEOUL — South Korean chip exports to the United States are expected to boom this year despite Washington's decision to impose increased anti-dumping duties.

"Despite the final anti-dumping duties, our exports to our biggest market will increase this year," a Trade Ministry official said Friday. Analysts agreed that the decision would have little impact on South Korea's exports.

The U.S. International Trade Commission ruled Thursday that South Korea had dumped dynamic random-access memory chips and thereby caused harm to American manufacturers of the advanced computer chips.

Dumping means the sale of exported goods at prices well below those charged in their home country, or below their cost of production, to obtain a market advantage in another country—a violation of international trading rules.

The tariffs imposed as a result were in some cases higher than those announced initially by American officials, amounting to 11.45 percent on products from Hyundai Electronics Co., 0.82 percent on Samsung Electronics Co. and an unchanged 4.97 percent on Goldstar Electron Co.

South Korea is a major producer of dynamic

random-access memory chips, which make up about a quarter of world semiconductor output. D-RAMs account for about 5 percent of the cost of the average personal computer.

The three South Korean companies said they could assimilate the extra import duties gradually through restructuring, cutting production costs and other economy measures.

"The duty is much higher than expected, but the decision is not of particularly great concern," said a spokesman for Hyundai, which exports 30 percent of its products to the United States.

But Kim Chi Luck, president of the Korea Semiconductor Industry Association, called the duties "unfair" and said, "We are confident we will reverse the duties at a final review in 1995."

The battle over South Korean D-RAMs began long before President Bill Clinton took office, after Micron Technology, a chip manufacturer based in Boise, Idaho, made allegations of dumping.

The United States took \$908 million of South Korea's \$2.12 billion in D-RAM exports in 1992. The Trade Ministry expects sales to the United States to increase to \$1 billion this year out of total exports of \$2.3 billion.

"D-RAM supply is short nowadays because of the revitalization of the U.S. computer industry," said Rhee Namuh of Jardine Fleming Securities.

# Top Japanese Banks' Ratings Are Cut by S&P and Moody's

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

TOKYO — Top Japanese banks had their debt ratings cut by international rating agencies Friday in a move reflecting continued concern over the banks' loan quality.

Standard & Poor's Asia said it had reduced its ratings for four top Japanese trust banks: Dai-Itch Bank, Dai-Nippon Bank, Dai-Mitsui Bank and Dai-Trust Bank.

S&P cited the high level of problem loans to borrowers affected by the collapse of Japan's "bubble" economy, principally the real estate and construction sectors as well as to nonbank financial institutions. The burden of writing off these loans would put pressure on the banks' profitability, S&P said.

Moody's Investors Service, meanwhile, downgraded the long-term credit ratings of Sumitomo Bank Ltd. and Fuji Bank Ltd. Moody's lowered both banks' se-

nior debt rating, as well as the rating for long-term deposits, to A1 from Aa3.

The long-term ratings to the banks' guaranteed subsidiaries were also downgraded to A1 from Aa3. In total, about \$8.5 billion in debt securities was affected by the downgrades.

Moody's said the Sumitomo downgrade, affecting \$3.8 billion, partly reflected the bank's exposure to the troubled trading company Itoyan Corp.

Moody's said the downgrade of Fuji, which affects \$4.7 billion, followed the bank's assistance to several troubled borrowers, especially to affiliated nonbank financial institutions.

Despite the downgrades, and S&P's assessment that the outlook remains negative for the industry as a whole, some analysts said the worst may be over for Japanese banks.

"For several years now there's

been a trend of downgrading trust banks," said Walter Altherr, an analyst at W.I. Carr. "Trust banks are suffering significantly during this downturn. They were one of the most heavily hit by the bursting properties bubble and decline of the stock markets," he said.

"The worst is over now," said Kazuhito Sasajima of the Nikko Research Center. "Stocks are up, which increases commissions, the real-estate slump seems to be bottoming out and profits from fund trusts are expected to increase during the first half of 1993."

Moody's noted that despite the problem loans, both Sumitomo and Fuji had strong retail networks.

Sumitomo is thus expected to remain "one of the most formidable banks in Japan and the world," the U.S. ratings agency said, while Fuji is expected to be an "ultimate beneficiary" of Japanese financial reforms. (Bloomberg, AFP)

Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		6,750.94	6,750.24	-0.12
Singapore Straits Times		1,773.07	1,773.21	-0.01
Tokyo Nikkei 225		19,704.15	19,591.31	+0.58
Sydney All Ordinaries		1,702.60	1,705.40	-0.16
Kuala Lumpur Composite		891.85	891.45	+0.03
Bangkok SET		901.26	899.01	+0.25
Seoul Composite Stock		735.70	735.57	+0.02
Taipei Weighted Price		4,969.25	4,931.59	+1.35
Manila Composite		1,546.99	1,540.70	+0.41
Jakarta Stock Index		318.75	311.28	+0.18
New Zealand NZSE 40		1,615.53	1,627.12	-0.84
Brasilia National Index		450.40	475.40	-2.58

# FOREIGN: Japanese Carmakers Now Feel Like Outsiders in Washington

(Continued from first finance page)

number of vehicles they can sell in the United States.

Adding to their concern is the unusual access that America's Big Three car companies — General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. — now have with the White House.

"It's unfair. It's discrimination," said John E. Reilly, president of the international manufacturers asso-

ciation, a group based in Arlington, Virginia, representing 15 major Japanese and European automakers.

According to the foreign automakers' group, 26 percent of the 5.5 million passenger cars built in the United States in 1992 were made by foreign-owned companies, which employ one-third of the nearly 1 million people involved in the manufacture, distribution and

sale of cars and trucks in the United States.

Big Three officials met with Mr. Clinton when he was a presidential candidate and the president-elect and have seen him again as president. They have met with Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown and with Trade Representative Mickey Kantor.

Meanwhile, foreign auto representatives say they cannot get through the door of the White

House or the Commerce Department.

Jim Deiter, spokesman for Mr. Brown, acknowledged that the secretary had not met with officials of foreign auto companies.

Mr. Brown, like other cabinet members in the administration, is still trying to fill vacant posts in his department, Mr. Deiter said. "Once we have our team in place, we'll be reaching out to more people," he said.

# Murdoch-Packer TV Deal

SYDNEY — Two of the world's most prominent media barons, Rupert Murdoch and Kerry Packer, joined forces on Friday to set up a satellite-television business in Australia.

Mr. Murdoch's News Corp., Mr. Packer's Nine Network Australia and the government-owned Telecom Australia said they had agreed to form a consortium to develop and operate

a pay-TV business on a long-term basis.

"The first step the consortium will take is to bid for a satellite pay-television business," the companies said.

Australia's Labor government, embroiled in controversy over its plans for pay TV, is expected to award two four-channel satellite licenses after bids close next Wednesday.

# Very briefly:

- A group of 20 Japanese and Western commercial banks will extend \$1.5 billion in loans to build an oil refinery in Thailand; this is believed to be the largest concerted loan for a development project in Southeast Asia.
- Vietnam will need about \$25 billion in external investment up to the year 2000, the vice chairman of the State Planning Committee, Vo Hong Phuc, said at a meeting with the International Monetary Fund.
- Kerry Packer, the Australian media tycoon, exercised options over 17.7 million shares in Westpac Banking Corp., lifting his direct stake to more than 5 percent and fueling rumors he was warehousing a major buy.
- Hong Kong's consumer price index rose 7.8 percent in March from a year earlier, its lowest growth since December 1988, the government said.

# DEFICIT: U.S. Bid to Guarantee Japanese Market Share Could Backfire

(Continued from first finance page)

recently widened, he argues, is because Japan is heading into a recession, while America is already out of it.

Jagdish Bhagwati, an economist at Columbia University, worries less about the nature of the U.S. trade complaint than the proposed fix. The president, Mr. Bhagwati pointed out, is taken with "managed trade" — the trade equivalent of affirmative action.

Mr. Clinton wants Tokyo to guarantee that a minimum percentage of Japan's industrial needs will be purchased from U.S. suppliers.

That might seem harmless

enough if the products in question were, say, microprocessors or communications satellites, where U.S. technology and prices are very competitive. But once you start down this road, Mr. Bhagwati says, it is the weak industries that fight hardest for guaranteed markets, not the strong ones.

The new political enthusiasm for managed trade, championed by the White House chief economist, Laura D'Andrea Tyson, has driven much of the free-market-oriented economics establishment to embrace what is seen as lesser evils: managed currency exchange rates

or managed Japanese domestic demand.

Presidents George Bush, Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter tried to encourage the Japanese to consume and invest more at home, leaving less surplus production to export. That is one reason why Japan announced a big fiscal stimulus package on the eve of Mr. Miyazawa's visit to Washington.

One catch with that approach is that the stimulus probably will not have as much oomph as advertised.

But the bigger catch, one that calls into question the whole thrust of the Clinton diplomatic exercise,

is that Americans may soon regret any success in making the Japanese more like them. Among the rich countries, only Japan is, on balance, a major exporter of capital. And if Japan is bailed into joining the no-money-down crowd, where will the trillions of dollars worth of fresh capital be found to bring Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, China, India and most of Latin America into the community of developed economies?

# NINTENDO: Game Company's Stock Starts Looking Like a Losing Play

(Continued from first finance page)

with Nintendo's Super NES in the United States and Europe, analysts say. New competition looms as well, including the threat posed by 3DO Co., a Silicon Valley start-up.

The competition threatens the core of Nintendo's business, which is software. Outside software companies that develop games for Nintendo machines must allow Nintendo to manufacture the game cartridges. The software companies then buy the cartridges from Nintendo and resell them. This gives Nintendo a profit on each software package and accounts for the company's high profit margins.

But with Sega providing an alternative, some software companies may desert Nintendo or demand more favorable terms. Capcom, a leading software company known for its Street Fighter II game, has already said it will start developing games for Sega as well.

"I think software companies will start taking back more of their profit," said Mr. Goto of Warburg. For Nintendo, he said, that means "the fundamental profit-making structure is changed."

Another concern for analysts is that Sega seems to be beating Nintendo technologically. Sega scored

its big gains in market share because it was first to market a 16-bit game machine, which offered better images than the 8-bit machine Nintendo was selling.

Sega is also selling a CD-ROM attachment for its Genesis machine, offering games with video images and better sound, while Nintendo has not yet said when it will introduce its CD-ROM player. Sega said this month that it would distribute video games electronically over the cable-television systems of the two largest American cable operators, Tele-Communications Inc. and Time Warner Inc.

# AMEX

Friday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Label	Chg
94% AMGEN	5.40	5.3	17.0	19.0	7.0	18.0	AMGEN	+0.12
94% AMGEN	1.16	4.3	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	AMGEN	+0.05
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At the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on April 16, 1993, it was decided to pay following dividends:

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USD 0.27 per share

ALFRED BERG SICAV — GERMANY:  
DEM 0.23 per share

ALFRED BERG SICAV — UNITED KINGDOM:  
GBP 0.35 per share

These dividends will be paid on or after May 05, 1993 to shareholders of record on April 16, 1993 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon no. 2. The ex-dividend date is April 19, 1993.

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NYSE

Friday's Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Lists various stocks and their performance.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Lists various international funds and their performance.

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Saturday-Sunday, April 24-25, 1993 Page 18

THE MONEY REPORT

FIRST COLUMN

In Currency Markets Power Pays

INDEPENDENT it may or may not be, but the Bundesbank is certainly good for the occasional surprise. This week's decision to lower interest rates, was greeted with huge sighs of relief around Europe, and a collective and immediate slackening of many European interest rate belts.

Is There Energy in Oil Stocks?

By Conrad de Aeuille

Oil flugs, like gold bugs, stir out of their torpor at the slightest bounce in prices, hoping that now, finally, their dogs will be kind to them. Then came the parabolic spike before the Gulf War and the equally precipitous fall back down the chart when the first bombs were dropped. Since then, prices have hardly budged.

moment," Mr. Hudson said. "The industry appears to be waking up to the view that there is in fact now a limited inventory of gas in the system. The cushion that has been perceived so long to exist is not there. The long-heralded end in the gas surplus may now be beginning."

maintaining export revenues as much as they possibly can. Even if there's serious political disruption, exports have kept up through thick and thin to earn hard currency."

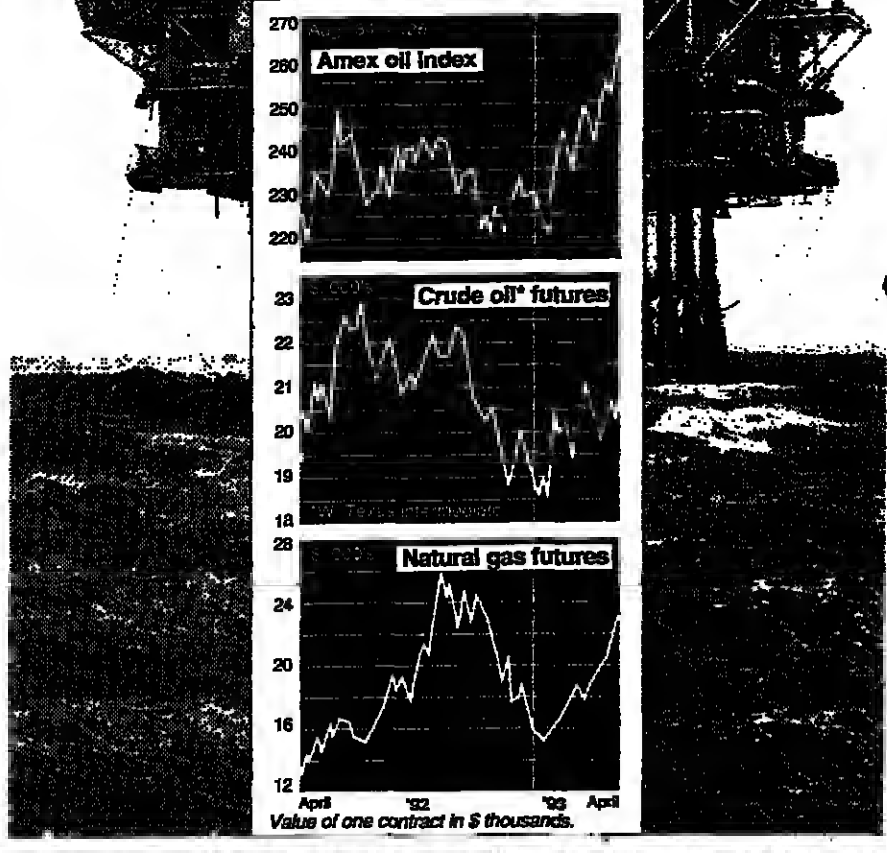


Table titled 'Best Performing Energy Funds' listing various funds and their performance metrics.

BRIEFCASE

Fidelity's Brokerage Offers No Minimum, Free Calls

London-based Fidelity Brokerage is adding two new features to its international stockbroking service, which appears to be off to an impressive start after its launch six months ago.

Insurance Holdings, Tarmac, Tomkins and Williams Holdings, the exchange said.

Options on Zepco Group will be listed when the actual shares of the hioscience company, an offshoot created in the demerger of Imperial Chemicals Industries, begin trading.

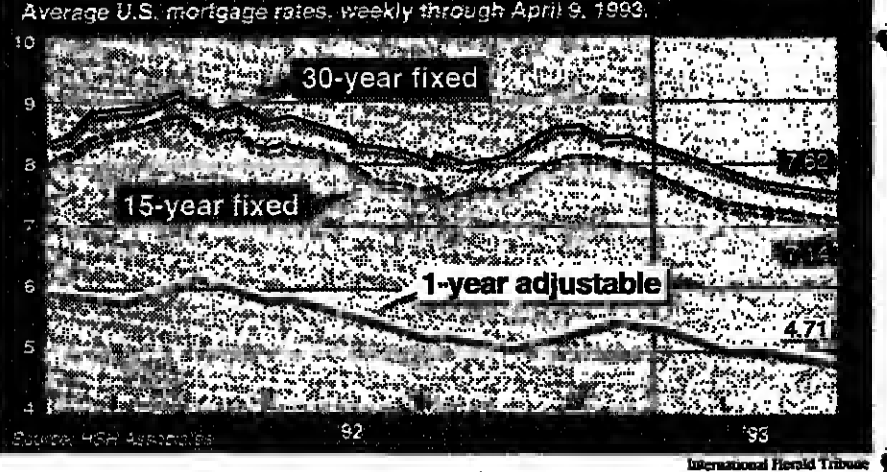
U.S. Homeowners Have Eyes Fixed on Bargain Loans

By Judith Rehak

BARGAIN-HUNTING U.S. homeowners were flocking into commercial banks, mortgage lenders and S&Ls last week to refinance their mortgages at the lowest rates in 20 years.

Even though ARMS are currently being offered at 4 percent, there are relatively few takers.

The Refinancing Sweepstakes



But Is Debt Reduced?

DOING a smart deal when it comes to home loans is one thing. But what excites economists is whether consumers have been reducing their liabilities so that the cash saved in an easier credit environment can bolster their spending.

LIFFE's Options Policy: List Some, Lose Some

The London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange said it plans to list eight new equity options series and delist four as part of the consolidation resulting from the merger a year ago with the London-Traded Options Market.

Storm Still Doing Damage To New Jersey Consumers

The financial damage of the great storm last month is still being felt by some consumers. The state of New Jersey has accused insurers Cigna Corp. and Ohio Casualty Corp. of refusing to insure homeowners in coastal areas of the state, according to the Star-Ledger of Newark, N.J.

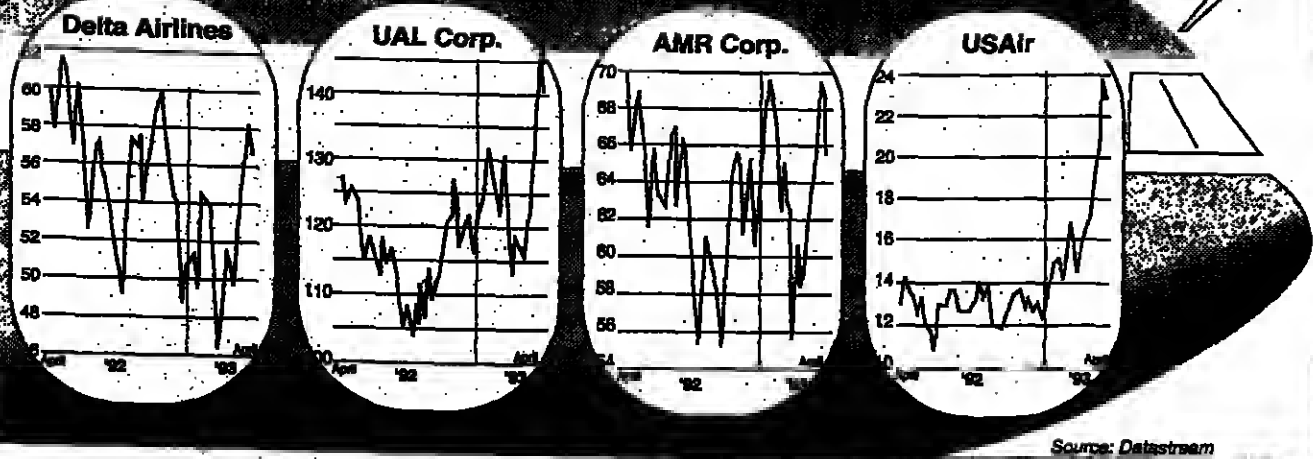
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THE MONEY REPORT

Survival of the Leanest



Airlines Strive to Show Business Class

By Aline Sullivan

After bumping along the runway for three years, U.S. airline stocks may at last be ready to take off. Economic recovery is expected to boost air traffic, delivering rapid returns for an industry that has slashed overheads in recent years.

Ms. Browning, the cost-cutting strategy will most likely be successful, making shares in the "big three" worth buying. She recommends UAL Corp., owner of United Airlines, because it has the lowest stock market valuation.

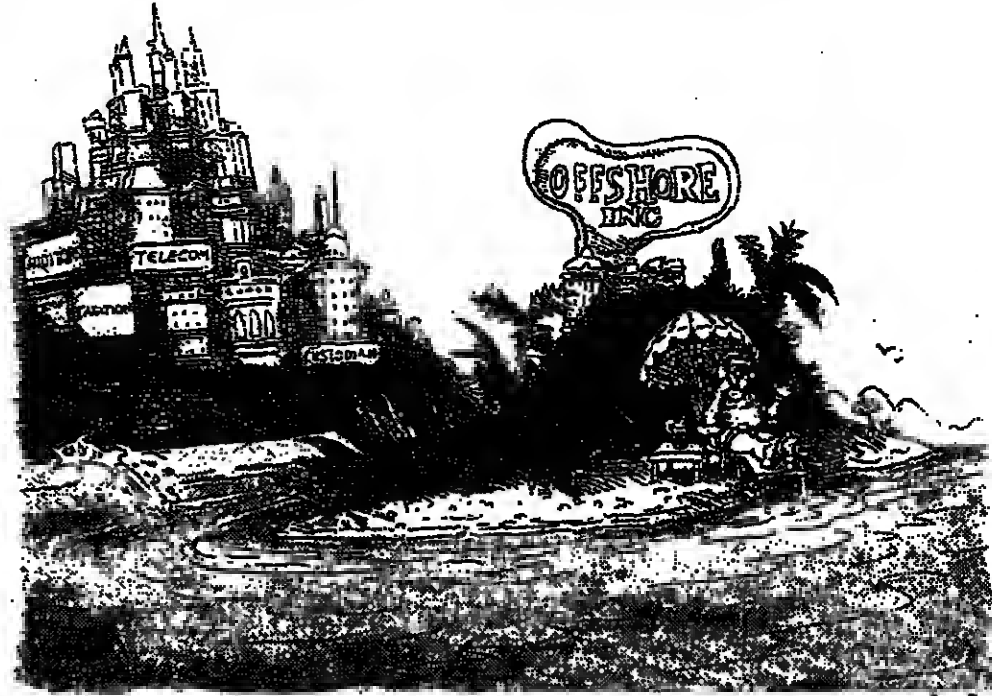
Southwest has a really meaningful cost advantage, and with its myriad growth opportunities it is also attractive for purchase on a long-term basis, said Ms. Browning.

Moreover, several other airlines are operating under protection from their creditors, and opinions are mixed over their chances for recovery. TWA filed for bankruptcy in January 1992, and has since been restructured.

Who Needs Offshore Centers?

By Philip Crawford

The realm of offshore finance conjures up many images to the layman, some glamorous, others a bit shady. But the majority of popular conceptions, say analysts, are simply inaccurate.



Perhaps least understood, experts add, are the two main issues which surround offshore financial centers: Who should put their money there, and why? The answers to those questions appear numerous and diverse.

The first misconception about offshore finance often involves simply the meaning of the word "offshore." In some cases, the term has a literal definition, as when describing the Channel Islands or Grand Cayman, financial centers which are physically removed from continental shores.

Despite all of the apparent positive aspects of offshore domiciles, experts do caution that there can be risks. "You don't want to end up with an entity that is too small to scale or too removed from the mainstream investment world," said Mr. Crowder.

Senior Investors Find Lucrative Plays

By Matthew Winkler

A curious thing happened on the way to the lowest interest rates in 30 years: People age 50 and older discovered their nest eggs will no longer support their lifestyle.

That's created a predicament for millions of folks who saved money but never invested it, and an opportunity for those who want to help them make the transition.

omy, the Fed engineered the transfer of wealth from traditional savers — Aunt Agatha and her bridge partners — to banks and other institutions that borrow short-term money to buy long-term money, thereby seizing a handsome and risk-free profit.

Along with the Ginnie Mae/Treasury fund, the seven investment funds offered through AARP consist of taxable and tax-exempt money market funds, a high-quality corporate bond fund, an insured tax-exempt bond general bond fund, and two equity funds.



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# SPORTS ICE HOCKEY

## Monaco's Versatile Gentleman Athlete

### The Crown Prince Meets the People on the Playing Field

By Ian Thomsen  
International Herald Tribune

MONTE CARLO — He might have been passing the ball with a teammate, a 9-year-old happy in the camouflage of his soccer kit. Then his parents would arrive. In those days Albert Grimaldi did not enjoy playing soccer in front of his parents.

People stared at his parents. His parents stared at him. People stared at his parents staring at him. Finally everyone was staring at him.

"I did poorly the times they did come to see me," Prince Albert of Monaco said Thursday from his private box overlooking center court at the Volvo-Monte Carlo Open. "So I didn't really encourage them to come see me. I knew that they would attract attention, and I felt kind of self-conscious. I guess."

He has grown accustomed to it. The 6-foot-tall (1.83-meter) Albert, 35, is a gentleman athlete, having competed in 17 sports at different levels. By and large, monarchies have conceded control of sports to the career professionals. Certainly, His Serene Highness, the Crown Prince of Monaco, is better than the average athlete. But today's sophisticated subjects, saturated with television, can tell a professional player from an amateur one.

As this line of questioning unfolded before him, Albert suggested, "You're trying to get at bobbleheading."

The prince has competed in the bobsled at the last two Olympics and plans to conclude his Olympic career at Lillehammer, Norway, next winter. But any run on a bobsled, dangerous as it appears, is worthy of respect — even finishing 43d in the two-man event, as Albert did last year at, coincidentally, Albertville.

No, the better example is tennis, which Albert was watching Thursday. Despite numerous lessons, tennis is still not his best sport, to be delicate about it. For the rest of us, revealing our athletic deficiencies before the public would be no less humiliating than taking a karaoke act to Carnegie Hall. Yet Albert persists, courageously, some might say, though he admits to occasional stage fright.

"But you learn to adjust to that," he said. "I'm more impressed by walking into a room and a crowd of people there stops and kind of stares at you walking in. That aggravates me and embarrasses me a little, to become the center of attention. So I have a harder time dealing with that than playing sports in front of 2,000 people or whatever it is."

No doubt, part of the prince's popularity is based in his apparent sense of humility. He earns public empathy from sports. During a rare 30-minute interview, he appeared shy, if not a little nervous. It is a sincerely humaniz-

ing quality for someone attended by bodyguards and beautiful women, a man deified by the capitalized *Him* in public statements released by *His* palace.

You are likely to see Him, er, him on any night in the corner of a restaurant, or perhaps in the afternoon working out in the stadium — as he likes to do once or twice a day — or even jogging in public, preferably along the waterfront from the west end of town. If he seems as friendly as the people you meet in the gym at lunch hour, it is because he might be one of those people. Though he does, of course, keep a gym in the palace.

"I have ankles that are giving me a little

**'I wouldn't conceive of taking part in an Olympic Games without staying in the village. That's part of the whole experience.'**

trouble right now," he said. "My back isn't in the greatest shape."

A calcified charley horse, an old soccer injury, cramps him occasionally.

"But all in all, things are pretty good," he said. "Just from the sports I've done, I feel as though I know half of the population here. It's always been a great source of balance for me, a great way to relax and to kind of get a different sense of reality from that of an official life."

Albert did not attend public school until he was 8. Initially he was tutored in a private school established by his mother, Princess Grace.

"It was kind of tough, because I didn't go to school [immediately] and I always regretted that," he said. At the same time, he adds: "I was very fortunate that I had parents intelligent enough to introduce me, not early enough to my taste, but to put me in contact with kids of my generation, exposing me to a life other than that of the palace."

"Having said this, I mean obviously it's not your run-of-the-mill childhood, because I guess I was exposed to public life and official duties early on, and I was put into contact with adults at a much earlier age than any of these kids. That was all kind of hard to integrate."

He was enrolled at the age of 7 in the Monaco soccer school, qualifying two years

later for the youth team as center forward.

"I certainly didn't feel any preferential treatment," he said. "I was fouled on just about like anybody else — and pretty much still am. I didn't feel that there was any kind of shyness. Well, yeah, the first few days of the soccer initiation program. I saw some other kids pointing at me, trying to single me out, but on the field if they could have tracked all over my face I think they would have."

He gave up soccer for a few years when his parents "kind of egged me to go into combat sports, and judo seemed to be the one best suited." He is a black belt in judo. He also took up swimming with the encouragement of his mother. At Amherst College in Massachusetts, he swam, ran track and played tennis, volleyball and soccer, leading the soccer team on a tour of France and Monaco in 1980.

Albert took part in the Paris-Dakar auto rally in 1985. He heads several athletic organizations, and he is a member of the International Olympic Committee, which will vote here in September to choose the host of the 2000 Summer Games.

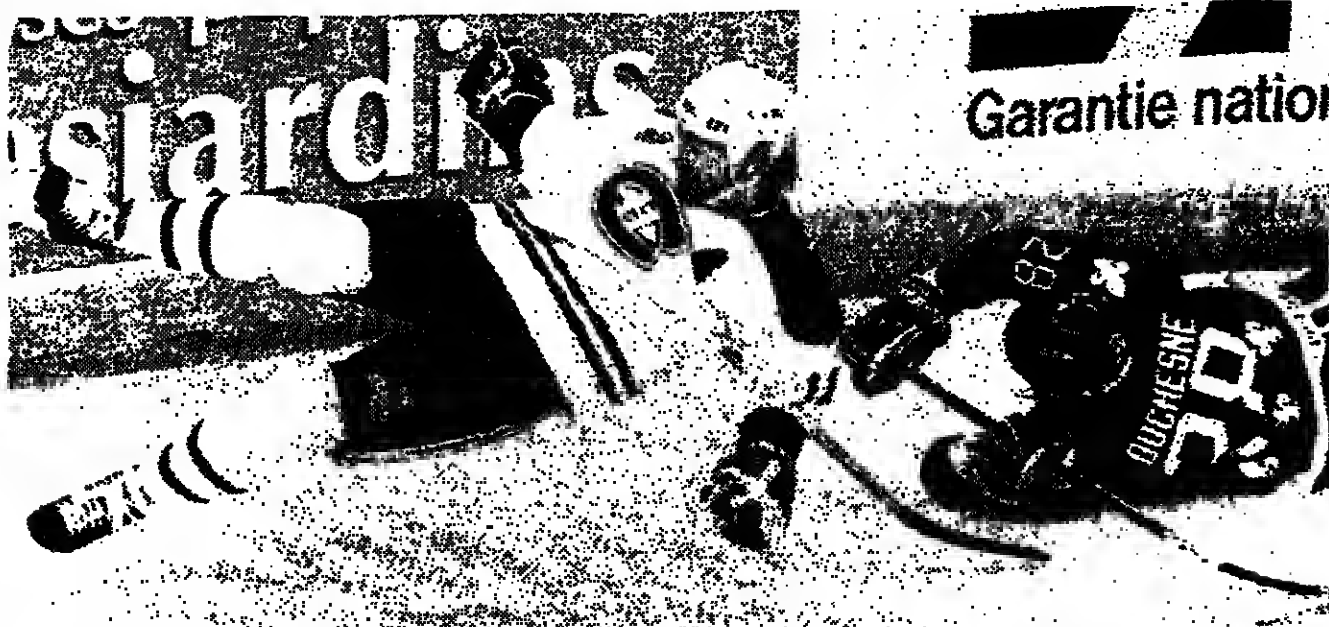
But his greatest notoriety has come from the two-man bobsled, in which his respectable 25th placing at the 1988 Olympics in Calgary was on a far higher plane than the ski jumping of Eddie (The Eagle) Edwards. Albert also placed 27th in the four-man Olympic competition last year. He was introduced to bobsledding during a 1985 ski trip to Switzerland. Given the climate of his training center here, he has more in common with the teams from the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, which he beat at Albertville last year. In spite of his results, Albert hopes to qualify for Lillehammer next winter.

"Just the fact of being there is already very gratifying," Albert said. "I think it's one of the last few sports where, in spite of the competitiveness, and despite a lot of different influences, there's still a sense of camaraderie and friendship. You don't have that kind of sense that a lot of different financial aspects come into play so it's a much happier atmosphere."

Yes, the prince will once again stay with the commoners — an outrageous suggestion a mere century or two ago.

"I wouldn't conceive of taking part in an Olympic Games without staying in the village," he said. "That's part of the whole experience. You might as well just go to a world championships if you're going to stay in a hotel. You can always stay in a hotel."

"It's not a burden for me. Sure people recognize me, stop me, and ask for autographs, but you've got to learn how to avoid it sometimes. I just run through the hallway, and I just keep moving."



The Canadiens' Kirk Muller crashing to the ice after he tripped over the stick of defenseman Steve Duchesne of the Nordiques.

## Penguins, Sabres Take 3-0 Leads

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The mighty Pittsburgh Penguins and the upstart Buffalo Sabres have moved within one victory of sweeping through the first round of the National Hockey League playoffs.

The Penguins, not even at their best, rallied to defeat the New Jersey Devils, 4-3, Thursday night in East Rutherford, New Jersey, to take a 3-0 series lead in their best-of-seven Patrick Division semifinal. They extended their NHL playoff-record winning streak to 14 games.

The Sabres, who lost the final seven games of the regular season, edged the Boston Bruins, 4-3, in overtime to build a 3-0 series lead in their Adams Division semifinal. Defenseman Peter Tagliani and Larry Murphy scored 2:26 apart midway through the third period to lift the Penguins past the Devils. Tagliani's right point drive hit center Alexander Semak in the back and flew over goalie Craig Billington's left shoulder at 7:05 for the Penguins' first lead of the game.

Murphy's blast from the mid-blue line with the Penguins on a power play tricked in at 9:31 for a 4-2 lead. The Penguins' only power-play goal in four chances.

Pittsburgh trailed 1-0 and 2-1 before Mario Lemieux tied it, 2-2, at 1:07 into the Penguins' three-goal third period. Lemieux has four goals in three games and promised a better team effort next time out.

"They played great, really gave me no room at all," said Lemieux, who has 103 career points in 52 playoff games. "We'll give them a new look next game."

The two-time defending Stanley Cup champions can eliminate the Devils with a victory in Game 4, Sunday in New Jersey.

Sabres 4, Bruins 3: In Buffalo, the Sabres were on the power play when Yuri Khmylev scored the winning goal on a deflection. After Boston's Ray Bourque was called for hooking Doug Bodger 37 seconds into overtime, Khmylev tipped home Dale Hawerchuk's shot from the point at 1:05.

"I didn't even see who shot it. The puck just went off it," Khmylev said. "I didn't feel it. I don't know whether it was the stick, the

skate, the body, anything. It just went right into the goal."

The Sabres' other scorers were Alex Mogilny and Bob Sweeney; Boston got goals from Bourque, Brian Smolinski and Cam Neely.

Trailing 2-1 late in the third period, the Bruins tied the game, went

### STANLEY CUP

down by a goal, then sent it into overtime during a 2½-minute span.

The Sabres can eliminate the Bruins with a victory Saturday in Buffalo.

Islanders 4, Capitals 3: In Uniondale, New York, Ray Ferraro

scored 4:46 into overtime, capping a rally from a 3-1 deficit. The Islanders, who also won in overtime in Game 2, took a 2-1 lead in the Patrick Division semifinal series that resumes Saturday.

Steve Thomas and Pierre Turgeon scored late goals. These teams have a playoff history of such games, but this one was considerably shorter than Tuesday night's double-overtime affair, won 5-4 by the Islanders. It also marked the first time in five games this season that the Islanders had beaten the Capitals at the Nassau Coliseum.

Canadiens 2, Nordiques 1: In Montreal, Vince Damphousse was sent off for slashing Brian Bellows at 9:26 of overtime.

Montreal won its first game of the series. Quebec leads the Adams Division series, 2-1. Game 4 is Saturday in Montreal.

The Nordiques' goalie, Ron Hextall, stopped Damphousse's shot on a power play, but the rebound went off the skate of a Quebec defenseman 10:30 into overtime. The Nordiques protested that the goal was kicked into the net by Kirk Muller, who originally was credited with the goal. But it was upheld by a video replay judge.

Montreal was on the power play because Curtis Leschyshyn was sent off for slashing Brian Bellows at 9:26 of overtime. (AP, UPI)

## Canada Trounces Austria To Join Russia in Playoffs

MUNICH — Eric Lindros scored three goals and had three assists as Canada trounced winless Austria 11-0 for its third straight victory to join Russia from Pool A in the playoffs of the World Ice Hockey Championships.

It was the first hat trick and the best individual performance by a player in the tournament.

Lindros, the biggest marquee player from the National Hockey League in the championships since Mario Lemieux in 1985, now has a tournament-leading eight points (four goals and four assists).

Canada, which beat two-time defending champion Sweden, 4-1, on Tuesday, has one of its strongest teams in years. Canada has not won the world championship since 1961. With Wayne Gretzky on the team in the 1982 championships, Canada finished third. When Lemieux played in 1985, Canada was second.

Rod Brind'Amour, Lindros' teammate on the Philadelphia Flyers, had two goals and one assist for Canada. Shayne Corson, Paul Kariya, Gerry Galley, Brian Savage, Brian Benaing and Geoff Sanderson scored the other goals for the Canadians.

Bill Ranford, the tournament's leading goalie, posted his second shutout in three games.

Finland 2, Norway 0: Finland assured itself a berth in next week's quarterfinals with a hard earned victory over Norway in Dortmund, Germany.

Left winger Juhani Riihijarvi netted the opening goal 4:16 minutes into the final period, and Jari Korpisalo made it 2-0 on 12:37.

Norway lost for the third time in three matches. It has not scored in its 180 minutes of 1993 World Championship ice hockey.

The victory lifted Finland, which last year in Prague won its first World Championship medal — a silver — to second place in the Pool B standings with five points. The Czech Republic, also with five points, will be in the quarterfinals to be played Tuesday and Wednesday in Munich.

The United States and Germany, both with four points, are also likely to advance, as Norway and France are without points and each of the six teams has only two more preliminary matches to play. (AP, UPI)

## Austria Player Likely to Have Brain Surgery

MUNICH — Christian Fethaler, 24, of the Austrian team is almost certain to need brain surgery after a blood vessel in his brain burst during a world ice hockey championship match on Thursday.

"It seems as if Christian Fethaler will have to undergo surgery," the team doctor, Christian Adam, said Friday, adding that an immediate operation was not possible because the pressure on the player's brain was too great.

"We will have to wait a few days before a final decision can be made."

Fethaler was rushed to a Munich hospital after the blood vessel burst during the first period of Austria's 11-0 loss to Canada. He was fully conscious on Friday but was under constant surveillance in an intensive care ward.

"Fethaler was sitting on the bench during the first period and suddenly had a terrible headache," Adam said.

The doctor said it would be possible to fly him home to Innsbruck by helicopter, but no decision had been made.

### SIDELINES

#### Torrance Breaks Golf Course Record

BARCELONA (UPI) — Sam Torrance of Scotland shot a course record 63, 9-under-par, on Friday to take a one-stroke lead into the third round of the Catalan Open.

Torrance produced a run of seven 3s to start his round, including an eagle and four birdies. It set up his lead at 10-under par 134 for two rounds, one shot ahead of Barry Lane of England and Jay Townsend of the United States. Lane, Torrance's playing partner, made four birdies in a row before going on to post a 67 for 135. Townsend, having to combat high winds in the afternoon, credited his 69 to two par-saving putts, one in the middle of his round, and another on the last.

Tom Purtzer and Mike Sullivan share the lead after shooting first-round 67s at the Greater Greensboro Open golf tournament in North Carolina on Thursday. (Reuters)

#### Magic's Dream Is to Own a Team

INGLEWOOD, California (AFP) — Magic Johnson, who left the National Basketball Association because he has the AIDS virus, is only interested in returning to basketball as a club owner, according to his agent.

Lon Rosen denied reports that Johnson might return to the Los Angeles Lakers as coach after their disappointing season. "Magic wants

to be the owner of an NBA team not a coach," Rosen said. He said Johnson had not even received an offer from his old team.

A radio station report said Johnson was discussing a return with the Lakers' owner, Jerry Buss. The Lakers are finishing their worst season since 1976. This has heightened speculation about the future of Coach Randy Pfund, who is finishing the first of a six-year contract.

#### For the Record

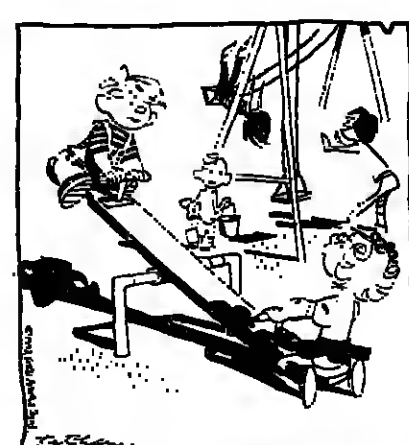
Ayrton Senna, in Imola, Italy, for official practice for Sunday's San Marino Grand Prix, said he would be driving for McLaren Ford for the whole of the current season, ending his race-by-race agreement with the Formula One team. (AFP)

The Texas Rangers' Jose Canseco was found not guilty on a misdemeanor battery charge filed after he punched a man in a Chicago nightclub last December. (AP)

UEFA, the governing body of European soccer, will move its headquarters from Bern to Nyon, near Geneva, by the end of next year, an official said Friday. (Reuters)

The Welsh flyweight Robbie Regan has relinquished his European title to challenge Pat Clinton of Scotland for the WBO world crown in Cardiff, Wales, this summer. (AP)

### DENNIS THE MENACE



"NO, MARGARET, I'M TEETER, YOU'RE TOTTER!"

### PEANUTS



4-24

### CALVIN AND HOBBES



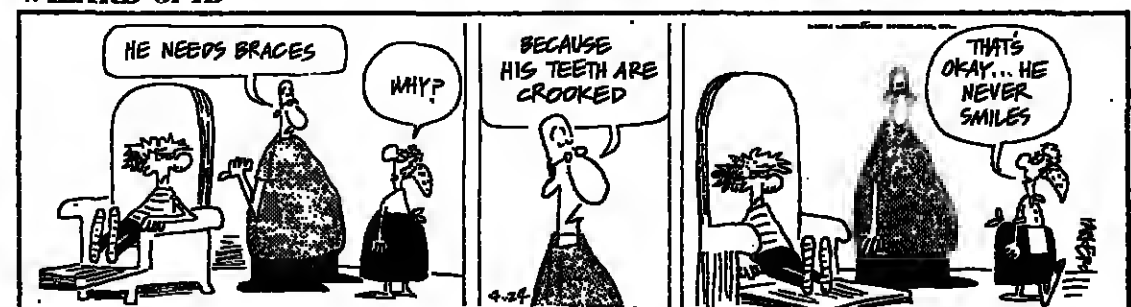
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### BLONDIE



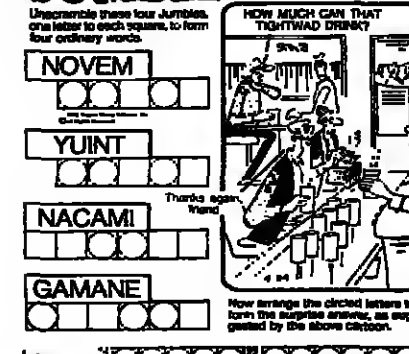
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### WIZARD OF ID



4-24

### JUMBLE



4-24

### BEEBLE BAILEY



4-24

### REX MORGAN



4-24

### DOONESBURY



4-24

### GARFIELD



4-24

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# SPORTS BASEBALL

## 2 Last Victories Would Give Sonics A Team Record

The Associated Press

With two games remaining in the regular season, the Seattle SuperSonics are trying to break the team record for wins as they wait to find out who they face in the first round of the playoffs.

Eddie Johnson scored 23 points and Shawn Kemp added 20 as Seattle beat the Clippers, 100-98, on Thursday night to move within one of the franchise record of 56 victories, set in 1979-80. They were to face the Los Angeles Lakers on Friday and close the season Sunday at Golden State.

The SuperSonics are third in the Western Conference, a game behind second-place Houston, and are likely to open with Utah or San Antonio. If they pass Houston, they would face the Clippers.

Stanley Roberts had a career-high 27 points and 13 rebounds for the Clippers, who led 91-88 before Kemp's dunk with 5:01 left. Roberts then was called for a technical foul, and Johnson converted the free throw to tie it.

Spurs 131, Nuggets 111: San Antonio, playing at home, clinched fifth place in the Western Conference and a first-round date against Portland. Dale Ellis scored 18 of his 30 points in a 47-point first quarter against Denver. David Robinson and Sean Elliott had 21 points each for the Spurs, who snapped a three-game losing streak. The Nuggets, who lost their 13th straight game in San Antonio, got 20 points from Chris Jackson and 19 by LaPhonso Ellis.

The Spurs never were threatened after taking a 42-15 lead with two

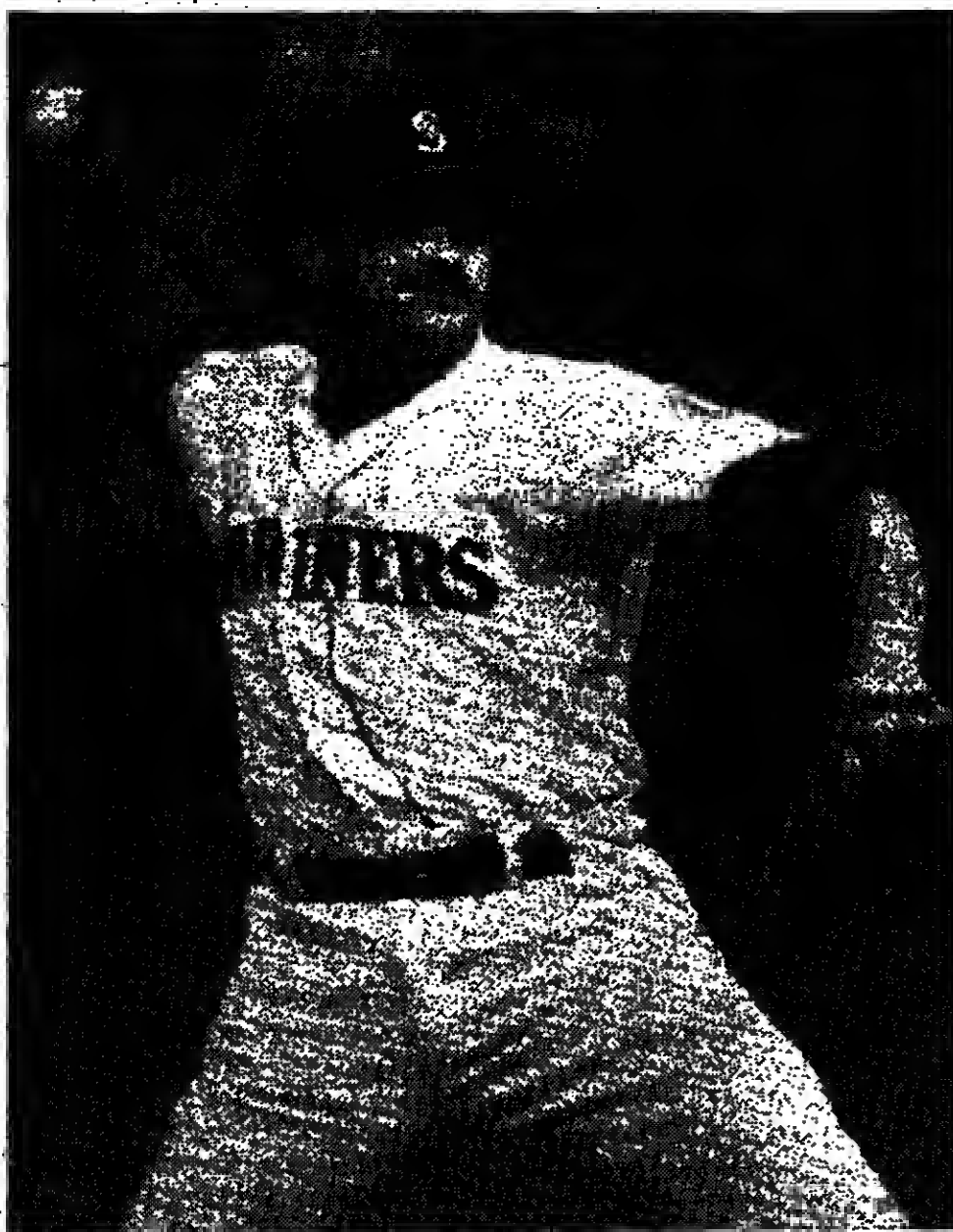
minutes left in the first quarter, which ended 47-23.

Bulls 109, Pistons 103: In Chicago, Michael Jordan missed five of his 11 free throws, but scored eight of his 36 points in overtime for the Bulls. Despite trailing the first game in the Eastern Conference, the Bulls will win home-court advantage in the conference playoffs with victories at Charlotte on Friday and at New York on Sunday.

Rockets 112, Timberwolves 110: Houston won for the 31st time in 40 home games and extended its winning streak to 11 with a victory over Minnesota, which lost its 11th straight. Matt Bullard's jumper with 1.2 seconds left in overtime broke a tie and gave him a career-high 28 points, including five 3-pointers.

Although the Rockets led 77-59 in the third quarter, Chris Smith boosted the Timberwolves into overtime with his second 3-point basket of the season with 2.5 seconds left in regulation.

Suns 115, Trail Blazers 114: Phoenix won at Portland on Charles Barkley's buzzer-beating bank shot in his first game since coming off the injured list. The lead changed hands three times in the final 3.7 seconds. Tom Chambers converted a three-point play for a 113-112 Suns lead and Cliff Robinson's 20-footer (6 meters) put the Trail Blazers ahead, 114-113, with 0.5 seconds left.



Chris Bosio in his shutout of the Red Sox, in which he gave up only two walks — the first two batters.

## Mariners' Bosio Blanks Bosox With First Career No-Hitter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Chris Bosio, pitching on three days' rest, might have thought he would have a short night against the Boston Red Sox.

Bosio walked the first two batters, but he got Mike Greenwell to hit into a double play, and was perfect the rest of the way in the Seattle Mariners' 7-0 victory on Thursday night. Bosio retired 26 straight batters to account for 27 outs and finished with his first career no-hitter and the second ever by a Mariners pitcher.

Bosio struck out four for his ninth career shutout. He threw 97 pitches, 60 for strikes, in beating the first-place Red Sox. Boston, which entered the game with a .285 team average, hit into 18 groundouts.

With a Kingdom crowd of 13,604 standing for the ninth inning, John Valentin led off with a routine grounder to shortstop and Tony Peña hit an easy grounder to third for the second out.

On the last out, Ernest Riles hit a slow grounder to shortstop Omar Vizquel, who made a bare-handed pickup as the ball bounced off the turf. His remaining throw nipped Riles by two steps.

Bosio signed as a free agent after going 16-6 with Milwaukee last year.

White Sox 3, Orioles 2: In Baltimore, Mike Devereaux misplayed Dan Pasqua's sinking liner to center field for an error that allowed the White Sox to score two ninth-inning runs for the victory.

Twins 5, Brewers 4: In Minneapolis, Shane Mack and Kirby Puckett bled in runs and Kent Hrbek singled in another for the Twins. Jim Deshaies allowed five hits and two runs over 6 1/2 innings

to gain credit for the victory and improve to 4-0.

Yankees 5, Athletics 1: In Oakland, California, New York made Ron Darling pay for five third-

### AL ROUNDUP

inning walks, scoring five runs and going on to beat Oakland. The A's, who have lost six of their last seven games, are three games under .500 for the first time since May 1987.

Angels 8, Indians 0: Rookie J.T.

## Pirates Unreceptive On Smiley's Return

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

John Smiley had a rough return to Pittsburgh, allowing five runs in 5 1/2 innings as the Pirates rallied from a three-run Cincinnati first inning to win, 4-3.

Lonnie Smith had a tie-breaking two-run single in the ninth to chase Smiley, the former Pirate 20-game winner who was pitching in Pittsburgh on Thursday for the first time since losing Game 7 of the 1991 playoffs to Atlanta. Smiley who spent five seasons with the Pirates before being traded to Minnesota last season, was signed by the Red Sox as a free agent during the offseason.

Smith went three-for-four and Don Slaught had a run-scoring triple as the Pirates ended a five-game losing streak.

Just a night after reliever Rob Dibble fractured his left arm in a home-plate collision, the Reds lost

outfielders Bobby Kelly and Kevin Mitchell with pulled hamstrings. Kelly left in the first inning and Mitchell in the fourth, and both are listed as day to day.

Randy Milligan's RBI single and Chris Sabo's two-run double gave the Reds a 3-0 lead first against knuckleballer Tim Lincecum as Pittsburgh starters continued to

## NL ROUNDUP

struggle in the first inning. The Pirates have allowed 14 first-inning runs in their last five games.

Wakefield settled down to pitch the Pirates' first complete game of the season despite walking nine.

Wakefield, who had allowed 11 runs in 13 innings in his previous two starts, surrendered only one hit after the first — Juan Samuel's pinch home in the seventh — to finish with a four-hitter.

Expos 3, Dodgers 1: In Montreal, Darin Fletcher doubled home Larry Walker to snare an eighth-inning tie and the Expos swept the three-game series with Los Angeles. Reliever Jeff Fassero pitched one inning for the victory and Mel Rojas worked the ninth for his fifth save, snailing down Montreal's fourth straight triumph.

Padres 2, Phillies 1: In Philadelphia, Andy Benes allowed one run and five hits in 8 1/2 innings, and Bob Geren went two-for-three with a home run for San Diego. Geren hit his home run leading off the fifth against Terry Mulholland. His last home run was on Aug. 14, 1991, for the New York Yankees.

Giants 13, Mets 4: In New York, Robby Thompson had four of San Francisco's 19 hits and drove in four runs. Mark Carraway, a former Met, drove in three runs, two on his first home run of the season.

Cardinals 5, Rockies 2: In St. Louis, Missouri, Todd Zile broke a 2-2 tie with an RBI single off Gary Wayne to highlight the Cardinals' three-run eighth.

Marlins 4, Braves 3: In Miami, catcher Benito Santiago retrieved a bouncing pitch and tagged Otis Nixon out at the plate as he tried to score the tying run with two outs in the ninth. Jack Armstrong got the victory after holding Atlanta to one unearned run in seven innings.

### TRANSACTIONS

**BASEBALL**  
**Minnesota** Signed reliever Rob Dibble, who pitched for the Red Sox last season, to a one-year contract. Dibble was injured last season by a home-plate collision with pitcher Tim Lincecum.

**Los Angeles** Signed reliever Jeff Fassero to a one-year contract. Fassero pitched for the Expos last season.

**San Diego** Signed reliever Mel Rojas to a one-year contract. Rojas pitched for the Expos last season.

**St. Louis** Signed reliever Jeff Fassero to a one-year contract. Fassero pitched for the Expos last season.

**San Francisco** Signed reliever Rob Dibble to a one-year contract. Dibble pitched for the Red Sox last season.

**Seattle** Signed pitcher Chris Bosio to a one-year contract. Bosio pitched for the Milwaukee Brewers last season.

**Washington** Signed pitcher Steve Trumbo to a one-year contract. Trumbo pitched for the Montreal Expos last season.

**White Sox** Signed pitcher Mike Devereaux to a one-year contract. Devereaux pitched for the Baltimore Orioles last season.

**Yankees** Signed pitcher Ron Darling to a one-year contract. Darling pitched for the Oakland Athletics last season.

## SCOREBOARD

### BASEBALL

#### Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
<b>American League</b>				
Boston	11	2	.846	0
Detroit	8	7	.533	2 1/2
New York	7	7	.500	3 1/2
Toronto	7	7	.500	3 1/2
California	5	11	.313	6 1/2
Cleveland	5	11	.313	6 1/2
Chicago	4	9	.308	7 1/2
Los Angeles	3	10	.231	8 1/2
Kansas City	3	10	.231	8 1/2
<b>National League</b>				
Philadelphia	9	6	.600	0
Atlanta	7	6	.538	1 1/2
St. Louis	7	6	.538	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	7	6	.538	1 1/2
San Francisco	6	7	.462	2 1/2
San Diego	5	8	.385	3 1/2
Los Angeles	5	8	.385	3 1/2
Chicago	5	8	.385	3 1/2
Cincinnati	5	8	.385	3 1/2
Montreal	5	8	.385	3 1/2
Florida	5	8	.385	3 1/2
San Francisco	4	9	.308	4 1/2
San Diego	4	9	.308	4 1/2
Los Angeles	4	9	.308	4 1/2
Chicago	4	9	.308	4 1/2
Cincinnati	4	9	.308	4 1/2
Montreal	4	9	.308	4 1/2
Florida	4	9	.308	4 1/2

### Baseball Results

Game	Home	Score	Away	Score
1	Seattle	7	Boston	0
2	Baltimore	2	Baltimore	3
3	San Diego	2	Philadelphia	1
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15	San Diego	4	San Diego	3
16	San Francisco	4	San Francisco	3
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DAVE BARRY

New Threats to Your Life

M IAMI—Our policy, here at the Institute of Things That Might Kill You, is not to cause panic. If we suspect some new health menace, such as a link between brain cancer and the dance routine to "Achy Breaky Heart," we do not make any announcement without first going through the standard scientific procedure of applying for a large federal grant.

But there is no time for that now. Not with the reports that have been flooding into the institute concerning a health menace that threatens all Americans who fall into the High-Risk Group, defined as "Americans who are not already dead."

We got our first inkling of this menace from an article in the University of Chicago newspaper, the Maroon. The article states that two undergraduates were walking out of an apartment building when they were hit by—get ready—a falling dishwasher.

According to the article, the landlord was installing a new dishwasher on the third floor, and, rather than waste valuable time carrying the old one downstairs, he shrewdly pushed it off the balcony.

Our first reaction, of course, is to realize how important it is to keep funding "Star Wars," which we are still spending billions of dollars on, even though the Soviet Union has dissolved into thousands of cough-lozenge-size nations. But "Star Wars" technology could be adapted for civilian use in situations like the one in Chicago. Here's how it would work: The instant the dishwasher started to fall, it would be detected by radar sensors, which would alert a huge centralized computer, which would flash instructions to a nuclear-powered orbiting satellite, which would activate a powerful laser cannon—all of this would happen in less than time it takes you to spit out a standard olive pit—which would shoot a beam of extremely high-energy radiation back down to Earth and, with surgical precision, vaporize a Honda Civic in Minnesota.

Fortunately, the Chicago students did not suffer severe injuries, although they were both knocked unconscious, and at first did not know what had happened. As one of them put it, in a quote that I am not making up: "I could have been

hit by a cow for all I knew." Little does this undergraduate realize how chillingly true that statement is. We have here another article, this one from the Durham (North Carolina) Herald Sun. This article, headlined "Dog Falls From Plane," states that a float plane pilot had been throwing a ball for his neighbor's playful dog, Baron, and then he (the pilot) got into his plane and took off, unaware that Baron had climbed onto the plane's pontoon. The tragic result, according to the article, is that Baron fell from 1,000 feet, went through the roof of a vacant cottage and "destroyed the kitchen."

We cannot help Baron now. Baron has gone to that Big Fire Hydrant in the Sky. But we must ask ourselves: What if, instead of a dog, the pilot's neighbor had happened to have a playful pet cow? And what if, instead of a vacant cottage, the pilot had flown over a large public gathering, such as a golf tournament?

TV ANNOUNCER: He needs this put, Bill. SECOND ANNOUNCER: Yes, Tom, he... What's THAT? SOUND FROM SKY: MOOOOOOOOO.

FIRST ANNOUNCER: My GOD! It's going to land right on... (SCREAM.) SPLAT.

FIRST ANNOUNCER: This is not a forgiving golf course, Bill.

And consider THIS: According to a news item, ABC-TV got in trouble with U.S. Customs when a "20/20" crew, seeking to test drug-smuggling detection efforts, flew up from Mexico and dropped a package of tacos from a plane. Fortunately nobody was hurt, but we are talking about Mexican food traveling at more than 100 mph. If it had struck a civilian, medical experts infer, the resulting diarrhea could have lasted for WEEKS.

So we are facing an epidemic of falling items, and the failed Clinton administration continues to do nothing except fritter away valuable time trying to cut the deficit, despite the fact that the odds of the deficit actually getting cut are WAY less than the odds of a cow landing on a member of Congress.

Knights-Ridder Newspapers

Gay Activist Writes in Shadow of AIDS

By Jeffrey Schmalz New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO—These should be the best of times for Randy Shilts. His new book, "Conduct Unbecoming," a portrait of homosexuals in the military coming as the issue seizes the country's conscience, is hitting stores in the United States. A movie based on his first book, "The Mayor of Castro Street," published in 1982, is about to go into production. An HBO film of his second book, "And the Band Played On," just finished shooting. He has a 23-year-old boyfriend (Barry Barbieri), a 10-acre retreat in the country, even a trusty dog (Dashie).

But Shilts, 41, who was made famous by his writing on AIDS, has himself developed AIDS, and it is wearing him down. He comes to the door of his apartment here tethered to an oxygen tank, the legacy of a collapsed lung not yet healed. One minute he is the old Randy Shilts, a blur of energy and passion, musing over the possibility of a new book, railing against the abuse of gay and lesbian Americans in the military. The next, he isn't Randy Shilts at all. He's just another gay man with AIDS, scared and tired, trading gossip about the newest drugs and monitoring the declining level of white blood cells that support his immune system—his T-cell count.

"HIV is certainly character-building," he says, easing his breathing by reclining on the sofa. "It's made me see all of the shallow things we cling to, like ego and vanity." Not missing a beat, he adds, "Of course, I'd rather have a few more T-cells and a little less character."

There will be no book tour, no trip to Washington for the big gay march on Sunday. His health won't allow it. And that means no testimony before the congressional committee reviewing the military's ban on homosexuals, which is just as well. Shilts, a sometime reporter for The San Francisco Chronicle, who considers himself a journalist and not an advocate, isn't comfortable with a reporter's testimony anyway.

Still, Shilts is hardly a recluse. As he sits in his two-bedroom apartment turned salon, the world comes to him—Sam Donaldson and the morning-news anchors and newspaper and magazine reporters and Charlie Rose and a satellite crew for a linkup with Larry King. When "Band," his account of the early days of the AIDS epidemic, came out in 1987, he had to beg for media attention. Now, after the success of the book, he is a star, treated as the preeminent chronicler of gay life and spokesman on gay issues.

Yet, in gay circles he gets a mixed recep-



Author Randy Shilts in his San Francisco apartment with his dog Dashie.

tion. He is worshiped by many. But to some young radicals, he is an Establishment as they come, a pandering to fame and fortune. To some others, especially in San Francisco, he is a traitor who abandoned his gay brothers by endorsing the closing of bathhouses here and opposing the ousting of prominent closeted homosexuals. Some of the most negative reviews of "Band" were in the gay press, which was outraged that the book charged gay organizations with initially pretending AIDS didn't exist.

"If I criticize the gay community," he says, "then I'm part of the Establishment. I said out, rather than just having a different opinion. There's no room in the gay community for people of good intention having different opinions. Either you have the opinion or you're nothing. Yeah, it bothers me. People tell me, 'Oh, you must love being controversial because you've done so many things that are.' I hate it. My feelings get hurt."

Gay groups are likely to find little to criticize in the 784 pages of "Conduct Unbecoming," which, like his other two books, is published by St. Martin's Press. It often seems to be the story of two completely different militaries. One is a world where homosexuality is almost commonplace, an accepted part of life more open than that of a world of lovers and drag. In the Vietnam War years, homosexual sex was rampant, Shilts says, particularly among supposedly straight personnel, who claimed that they were "real men" because they had wives back home.

prejudice against gay people," he says. "Even those supportive of gay rights don't get it. They don't realize what a despised minority we are in America. The military issue is a way of showing the extent to which prejudice shapes the lives of gay people."

Shilts knew when he started the book that he was infected with HIV, which was diagnosed on the day he finished "Band" in 1987. He had told his doctor in 1986 that it was all right to test him but that he didn't want to know the results for fear it would influence his reporting on the book, something that in retrospect he doesn't believe would have happened. "Facts are facts," he says.

"I literally pulled the last page out of the typewriter and went to the doctor," Shilts recalls. "I said, 'O.K., now you can test me.' He said, 'I already have.'"

At first, Shilts found it difficult to commit to long-term projects, fearful that he wouldn't live to complete them. But he became frustrated. Writing books is his love. "Doing this book," he says, "was my commitment that I was going to be alive for a couple of years. Even if it cuts six months off my life, I'd rather be doing something meaningful."

In the end, writing the book almost killed him. He started research in 1988— unsure of whether there would be any broad interest in such a book—but wrote most of it last year.

Last August, he contracted pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, crossing the threshold from being HIV positive to having full-blown AIDS. He got pneumocystis again in December. On Christmas Eve, a lung collapsed. What followed was a seven-week life-and-death battle—surgery, even a ventilator. "I almost gave up and died six weeks ago," he says. The last paragraphs of "Conduct Unbecoming" were dictated from his hospital bed. A chapter on the Gulf War was left undone, to be added in the next printing.

He is reminded that there is much to be thankful for: He is alive. He has friends. The world is beating a path to his door. Robin Williams is expected to play the lead in "The Mayor of Castro Street," about Harvey Milk, the slain gay-rights leader. Other big stars like Angelica Huston and Richard Gere are featured in "Band." But Shilts doesn't seem excited by all that. He is distracted, speaking almost to himself.

"I have to take care of myself," he says. "Another thing could knock me out. I can't get pneumonia again. Then he comes back to the conversation: "Yeah, I have a good life. I'd be happier if I didn't have to worry about dying."

PEOPLE

Shakespeare's the Thing

At Globe Theater Fete Sir John Gielgud and the Bremer Theater Company made British stage history, speaking W.B. Shakespeare's words in his partly rebuilt Globe Theater 429 years after his birth. Sir John, 89, recited from the First Folio, while the Germans performed "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in German. About 600 people witnessed the partly realized dream of the American expatriate Sam Wanamaker, 73, who has worked for more than two decades to rebuild the theater where Shakespeare performed his work. Wanamaker hopes to have the theater completed in 1994. He still has to raise £2.3 million (\$3.59 million).

Luciano Pavarotti will give a giant outdoor concert beneath the Eiffel Tower in Paris on Sept. 2 and promises something to please everybody. Pavarotti hopes to re-enact his successful appearance in London's Hyde Park two years ago—but this time without the driving rain that marred that occasion. If the weatherman cooperates, Mayor Jacques Chirac hopes as many as 150,000 people will attend.

King Juan Carlos I presented the 91-year-old Cuban poet Dulce María Loynaz with the Miguel de Cervantes Prize. The prize is the most prestigious literary award in the Spanish-speaking world.

Larry King, who made call-in television a major factor in the presidential campaign last year, will keep on talking on CNN for at least six more years. The 59-year-old talk show host agreed to a new contract that guarantees him a sixth night per week.

Roseanne Arnold's battle with ABC has escalated. She was quoted as saying she will take her hit situation comedy show, "Roseanne," to another network at the first opportunity. Her outbursts on various talk shows are related to ABC's declining to say whether it will renew "The Jackie Thomas Show," starring her husband, Tom Arnold.

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WEATHER

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QUARRELSOME QUOTES By Michael J. Parris

ACROSS 51 Volcano near Catania 52 'A lean compromise is...' G. Herbert 59 Pts. of cents. 60 Hide 61 Alida and Arkin 62 Oratory 63 Word with window or wood 64 Louis Quatorze, e.g. 65 —En-la- 66 Severe 69 Type of scarf 71 Fleur-de-lis 72 Org. for Couples 75 'A man cannot be too careful in...' Wilde 79 Pledge 80 Partner of sm. and med. 81 Shake — (hurry) 82 Off-quoted author: Abbr. 83 Very old: Abbr. 84 Lost 86 S. African fox 88 Ben Arthur role 89 'Exaggeration is truth...' Gibran 94 Sedan summers 95 Colors

BOOKS

THE END OF HONG KONG: The Secret Diplomacy of Imperial Retreat By Robert Cottrell. 244 pages. £19.99. John Murray. Reviewed by Philip Bowring

This important book appears at a time when Chinese-British relations over Hong Kong are under severe strain. It is essential, but easy, reading not just for the specialist but for anyone who wants an understanding of the present situation over Hong Kong and the fears and dilemmas of those involved. Critics and supporters of Governor Chris Patten's policies will find material from the recent past to support their positions. Critics will find plenty of evidence of the obduracy of China once it had decided on a course of action. Beijing was clearly willing to risk the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong to ensure not only its return to Chinese sovereignty but to minimize its autonomy. Patten supporters will note that the first to recommend retreat in the face of Chinese obduracy were never those who most immediately had to deal with the consequences—the governor of the territory and his administration—but the chief Foreign Office mandarin, Sir Percy Cradock, who, as foreign affairs adviser to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, was the key figure in shaping London's policy. Hong Kongers of all persuasions will find plenty of evidence that they were constantly lied to by the British whose insistence on "confidentiality"—which Peking constantly flouted—was less motivated by diplomatic etiquette than a desire not to allow local opinions to upset pursuit of British interests. Indeed, it is clear from the book why so many in Hong Kong felt down by what followed the joint declaration and now either back Patten's modest reform program or have deep suspicion of all British motives. It is also clear why Beijing believes that Britain has gone back on implicit understandings. The aftermath of the joint declaration is dealt with in only one chapter. This is a pity because the text of the declaration must be whether it is working. Cottrell's evidence is mostly that it is not, but he fails to mention the airport issue and the 1991 Memorandum of Understanding signed by John Major in Beijing. These showed that the Chinese-British row is only marginally about constitutional change. The central issue is China's persistent contention that, whatever its promises of autonomy, sovereignty and administration are inseparable. Philip Bowring is a journalist based in Hong Kong.

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect service, featuring a satellite dish and the slogan 'Speed up the approval process.' Includes a table of international access numbers for various countries.